

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.
1879.

I R E L A N D.

PART I.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

PART II.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN CENTRAL AND LARGER AND
SMALLER DISTRICT COURTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND), 1879.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY REPORT.

PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Statistics included in this volume have been largely modified by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, the County Officers and Courts Act (Ireland), and the Prisons (Ireland) Act, which came into operation in the year 1878.

Part I
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS
—
Bills of
Indictment,
County Courts,
and Prisons Act.

The first two Acts have gone a long way to restore that identity of Irish Civil Procedure, with that of England and Wales, which prevailed from the introduction of English Law in the reign of King Henry II, till the commencement of Modern Law Reforms in the reign of King George IV. The conversion of all the Irish Local Prisons into State Prisons, in the same Session in which a similar change was effected in England and Scotland, is another measure of assimilation. Legislation like the introduction, from 1st January, 1880, of the public prosecutor system in England, and proposed Criminal Code for indictable offences, all tend in the same direction of assimilation, and so facilitate the comparison of Irish and English Statistics, the object of the Address to the Crown from the House of Lords which led to the Irish Statistics being collected under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant on the model of the English volume in 1883.

The Revisions rendered necessary by the Legislation, which came into operation in 1878, led to a re-consideration of the whole volume and to considerable abridgements.

In the Police Tables the information is given for Counties, and Counties of Cities or Towns and Districts, like that of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and Belfast Borough, and not as previously for each Sub-Inspector's District.

The Statistics as to Coroners' Inquests was entirely omitted. The information is presented to Parliament in the Reports of the Registrar-General as to deaths. As the great majority of the cases belong to accidental deaths, in no way connected with crime, they more properly belong to the Registrar-General's Department than to the Criminal Statistics. Then the practice, introduced in recent years, in consequence of the system of public prosecutor, which is completely established in Ireland, of not producing the accused person before a Coroner's jury, has, as pointed out in previous reports, destroyed the

Abridgment of
Police Tables.

Omission of
Coroners' Tables.

value of Coroner's verdicts as an indication of crime. In many plain cases of crime Coroner's juries, from the absence of the prisoner, confine their verdict to the medical cause of death.

The importance which the Coroner's juries had, until last year, in England was as a check on the compromising of crimes by a private prosecutor, before the public prosecutor system had been adopted there. This is shown by the fact that in Scotland, where the public prosecutor system has been so long in complete operation, there are no Coroner's inquests, the public being perfectly satisfied with the inquiries, under the direction of the Lord Advocate (an officer corresponding to the Irish and English Attorney-General), which are made into every sudden death by the Local Crown Solicitor, there called Procurator Fiscal.

Abridgment of Tables of Criminal Procedure

The Tables of Criminal Procedure were greatly abridged, and are now confined to the purpose for which they are still required, supplying as to the results of proceedings in the cases of offences disposed of by indictment, information corresponding to that given in the Police Tables as to offences disposed of summarily.

Abridgment of Prison Tables for 1874.

Owing to the great changes introduced by the Irish Prisons Act, information similar to what had been given in former years as to each prison has been dispensed with, and the tables have been confined to the information which was absolutely necessary in connexion with showing the number of the Criminal classes, and presenting a view of the number of State Prisons retained in use in Ireland and the purposes to which they have been applied, with the state of education, birthplace, occupations, and frequency of previous convictions, of the total number of ordinary prisoners of each sex committed to the Larger District Prisons. To this has been added a brief summary (compiled from the information presented to Parliament in great detail in the Estimates) showing the staff and cost of the three classes of prisons:—1, Central or Special; 2, Larger District Prisons; 3, Smaller District Prisons.

Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Lunatic Tables rearranged

No change has been made in the Statistics of Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and of Lunatic Asylums as to Lunatics, whether criminal or charged with intent to commit a crime, and dangerous.

Change of order of Judicial Tables.

In the Judicial Statistics the order of the Tables was modified to correspond, in the earlier Tables, with the change of order which was introduced in the English Tables on the passing of the English Judicature Act, the latter Tables are arranged so as to present the whole series on a systematic plan of showing, first, the Central Courts, such as the various Divisions of the High Court of Justice, the Court of Admiralty, the Court of Bankruptcy, and the various Central Appellate Jurisdictions; and secondly the Local Courts and Local Jurisdictions of Central Courts.

These are divided into two groups, first, the Larger District Jurisdictions or Courts, such as Local Admiralty Courts, the District Registrars of the Court of Probate, the Circuit Jurisdiction of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Jurisdiction of the County Court Judges and Recorders. The proceedings as to Jurors and of Sheriffs, which relate partly to the central and partly to the local courts, the jurors for both being taken from the same Jurors' Book, and the Sheriff acting as an officer of both the central and the local courts. In this group is given last the civil proceedings at Quarter Sessions, which, while they correspond in district to the County Courts, are, in fact, the Courts of Appeal from the decisions of magistrates in the small local or Petty Sessions Courts. The second group comprises the local Charter Courts, which exist in seven towns in Ireland, and the civil jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, which are held in 697 places.

Besides a change in order, the structure of some of the tables has been simplified, as in the case of the Civil Bill Process Servers and the Petty Sessions Courts, where the results are now presented for Counties only.

Page I.
General
Statistics

Abridgement of
some of Judicial
Tables.

The Tables relating to the Supreme Court of Judicature have been settled so as to correspond as closely as possible with the corresponding Tables in the English volume.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME

The following table shows the indictable offences compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding ten years —

CHAPTER I.

Statistics of Crime.

Comparison of
crime in 1878
with crime in
previous years.
Indictable offences

INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND PRISONERS BY SUMMARY.

Year	Population.*	Number of Offences	Actual Increase	Actual Decrease	Per 10,000 of Population.		
					Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1869.	5,440,084	3,110	55	—	56.8	0.2	—
1870.	5,518,512	3,217	107	—	57.9	0.7	—
1871.	5,593,007	3,330	113	1,062	59.1	—	2.4
1872.	5,572,159	3,105	—	225	55.5	—	3.6
1873.	5,547,263	3,042	—	74	54.8	—	0.7
1874.	5,516,844	3,052	—	250	55.3	—	0.6
1875.	5,509,694	3,055	—	64	55.4	—	0.1
1876.	5,502,518	3,061	—	230	55.6	—	0.2
1877.	5,510,306	3,239	67	—	58.8	0.1	—
1878.	5,501,660	3,099	421	—	56.3	1.2	—
1879.	5,481,337	3,059	1,130	—	55.8	2.1	—

The last year when there was a smaller increase of crime was 1862. The figures then used were the number of persons committed or bailed for trial, and the figures showed an increase of 1,080 in 1862, following an increase of 900 in 1861. In the Report for 1863, the observation is made that the change from decrease to increase was owing to the amount of distress in these two years. The special measures which became necessary to relieve distress indicated that the pressure was greater than in 1862, and more nearly approached, in some districts, the effect of the famine in 1847. The figures indicate the effect of the pressure of distress in producing crime.

The following table shows the offences determined summarily compared with the corresponding figures since 1862 —

Offences deter-
mined summarily.

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY.

Year.	Population.*	Number of Offences	Actual Increase	Actual Decrease	Per 10,000 of Population.		
					Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1869.	5,440,084	336,390	1,558	—	619	3	—
1870.	5,518,512	334,035	—	2,355	603	—	7
1871.	5,593,007	320,179	—	13,636	572	—	24
1872.	5,572,159	311,479	—	8,709	558	—	13
1873.	5,547,263	325,843	14,364	—	588	30	—
1874.	5,516,844	322,581	4,559	—	585	11	—
1875.	5,509,694	318,145	16,844	—	577	25	—
1876.	5,502,518	315,713	13,167	—	573	23	—
1877.	5,510,306	345,296	3,583	—	626	17	—
1878.	5,501,660	354,558	2,261	—	644	4	—
1879.	5,481,337	354,070	—	15,509	647	—	25

* Estimated population for the middle of each year from Registrar-General's Returns.

* In the Tables of Summary Offences the figures indicate the number of persons proceeded against. In the Tables of Indictable Offences the figures indicate the number of persons committed.

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—
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—

The figures show a decrease for the first time in six years, and of a very large amount, 12,839. Of this decrease no less than 8,762 was in punishable drunkenness, this may fairly be ascribed to the passing of the Sunday Closing Act, which was in operation during the whole year. In 1878, when it was in operation for a quarter of a year only, there was a reduction in those convictions of 3,180. The rest of the decrease arose in offences intimately connected with cessation of drunkenness—such as, 3,204 in assaults, and 356 in cruelty to animals.

Comparison of
Irish, English, and
Scottish crime.

As the Irish criminal statistics have been compiled for the purpose of a comparison with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales, and as the Scotch statistics were called for after the Irish had been in operation for some years, with the same object, an attempt has been made in the following tables to institute a comparison between the three parts of the United Kingdom, in accordance with a plan submitted to the Statistics Committee sitting in London in 1879 for carrying out a suggestion thrown out by them on the subject. The division of offences into two classes—indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and offences disposed of summarily—has been abandoned, as it is inapplicable in Scotland, where there are no Grand Jurors, and consequently no indictments.

Proposed threshold
division of
offences.

In the following tables offences are divided into three classes—1. Those which are in England and Ireland punishable only after trial by jury and in Scotland are usually so punished. 2. Those which are punishable either after trial by jury or after summary conviction before justices or borough magistrates; and 3. Offences punishable after summary conviction only.

This division corresponds to the mode of trial in Scotland as well as in England and Ireland. It has the practical advantage of classing offences in the order of importance into: 1. More serious offences; 2. Less serious offences; and 3. Minor offences.

More serious
offences punishable
after trial by jury
only in Ireland,
England, and
Scotland,
compared

In the following table the more serious offences in Ireland in 1878 are compared with proportionate figures for an equal population, calculated from the English Criminal Statistics for 1878, by dividing the English figures by 4.5, and from the Scotch Criminal Statistics for 1878 by multiplying the Scotch figures by 1.5. As the crime of attempting to commit suicide has always been included, the crime of committing suicide has been added, the figures being taken from those compiled by the Registrars-General of the three countries.

In some cases, where the classification in one part of the United Kingdom has not hitherto been adopted in another, the want has been supplied by estimates.

Thus in the Scotch figures it has been found necessary to supply by estimates the distinction between infanticide and other murders, offences against the lives of infants other than infanticide, and attempts to commit suicide.

The Scotch statistics have a very important classification of breach of duty, involving danger to human life. The want of this in the English and Irish statistics has been supplied by estimates.

In the following Table, the more serious offences committed in Ireland in 1879 are compared with proportional English and Scotch figures for 1878, for an equal population.

CLASS I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE AFTER TRIAL BY JURY

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CHAPTER I.

Statistics of Crime.

Main serious crimes.

QUESTIONS OF MORE SERIOUS OFFENCES.	Irish in 1875.	English proportionate number in 1875 for same Population.	Scottish proportionate number in 1875 for same Population.	Difference between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scottish figures.	
				Irish Less	English Less	Irish Less	Scottish Less
<i>Irish numbers less than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Total of more serious offences,	3,542	4,767	3,467	995	—	2,545	—
Offences against property without violence,	746	1,799	1,425	1,043	—	677	—
Offences against property with violence, Burglary,	592	1,495	3,643	3,051	—	3,071	—
Attempts to commit suicide, Forgery and offences against the currency, Offences against morality, Forgery,	495 42 184 139 12	131 319 214 169 34	413 [166] 115 306 19	596 261 100 66 22	— — — — —	79 29 11 179 7	— — — — —
<i>Irish numbers less than Scotch, but greater than English.</i>							
Other offences,	214	49	[358]	—	142	31	—
<i>Irish numbers less than English, but greater than Scotch.</i>							
Attempts to murder or do bodily harm, other than infanticide under two years of age,	184	184	88	10	—	—	30
<i>Irish numbers greater than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Murder, Infanticide, Manslaughter or culpable homicide, Offences against the life of subjects, other than infanticide, Intimidation, Violence offences against property,	22 37 70 81 189 764	[17] [15] 87 34 5 106	[35] [31] 51 [34] 1 [138]	— — — — — —	5 9 14 28 141 998	— — — — — —	4 6 19 57 269 265
<i>Offences where only one set of numbers is classed.</i>							
Breach of duty, involving danger to human life, Offences against the Queen's authority and person,	[52] 5	[32] —	33 —	— —	— 2	— —	— 2

The general result of this table is favourable to Ireland, as compared with both England and Scotland, the Irish number of more serious offences (3,542) being 995 less than the English proportionate number (4,767), and 2,545 less than the Scotch proportionate number (3,467).

The Scotch excess is caused by crimes against property, which show an aggregate excess of 3,748. Of this excess no less than 3,071 are in the serious class of crimes against property with violence. The Scotch excess above the English figure is 1,501. This seems to point to some characteristics in which Scotland differs from both Ireland and England. The distress of the past winter brought into prominence the peculiarity of the Scotch Poor Law, by which the Guardians or Parochial Board are prohibited from relieving the able-bodied, however serious their distress may be. Then the laws of Poor Removal, requiring five years industrial residence, and the existence of parochial rating, and absence of a common Poor Fund, like the London Fund, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, make the Scotch Poor Law less efficient than the English.

The next figure in which the Scotch come out unfavourably is in offences against

* For 1876. † For 1877.

A great excess in Scotch statistics of more serious crimes.

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Points in which
Irish statistics of
more serious
crimes unfavourable.

Less serious
offences punishable
either after trial
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summary conviction
in Ireland,
England, and
Scotland
compared.

mortality, which are about double the number in Ireland, 309 as compared with 133. The Scotch figure largely exceeds the English one, which is only 189. This excess in Scotland has an important bearing on the Scotch law of marriage, which was some years since condemned by a Royal Commission for inquiry into the marriage laws of the three countries, and upon the denial of relief to able-bodied women without children.

The chief points in which the Irish figures are unfavourable are the offence of infanticide, 750, compared with 3 in England and 1 in Scotland, and the excess of malicious offences against property, 794 as compared with 106 in England and 138 in Scotland. These form part of the Irish Land Question, Poor Law Question, and Local Court Jurisdiction Questions, which are under the consideration of Parliament. There is an excess in the Irish offences against the lives of infants, other than infanticide—91 as compared with the English proportional figure (34). This excess must, however, be taken in connection with the defective state of the Irish Bastardy Laws as compared with the English. While 929 persons were proceeded against for violation of the Bastardy Laws in an equal population in England and Wales, only 1 was proceeded against in Ireland. This arose from Irish women not having the same legal remedy against putative fathers of illegitimate children as in England, the Poor Law Guardians alone being allowed to sue, and all right of recovering support ceasing when the woman leaves the workhouse.

In the following Table the less serious offences (that may be punished either after trial by jury, or after summary conviction), are compared with English and Scotch proportionate figures of persons charged or proceeded against, in the Statistics of 1878.

TABLE II.—CRIMINAL FURNISHING DIFFER AFTER TRIAL BY JURY OR SUMMARY CONVICTION.

CLASS OF LESS SERIOUS OFFENCES.	Ireland in 1878.	ENGLAND in 1878 per 100,000 Population.	SCOTLAND in 1878 per 100,000 Population.	Difference between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scotch figures.	
				Irish Less	English Less	Irish Less	Scotch Less
<i>Irish numbers more than English, but less than Scotch.</i>							
Total of less serious offences, . . .	33,386	48,687	319,743	—	9,742	64,264	—
Common assault and invasion of the peace, . . .	25,337	31,254	94,169	—	13,683	86,043	—
<i>Irish numbers more than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Malicious offences of a minor class, . . .	5,140	5,239	4,893	—	911	—	1,328
Minor offences against public authorities, . . .	3,573	3,502	661	—	770	—	1,021
Assault and collecting bodily harm, . . .	789	69	69	—	727	—	727
Obstruction against Railway Laws, . . .	973	354	143	—	633	—	730
Host and receiving, . . .	645	36	67	—	459	—	382
<i>Irish numbers less than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Aggravated assaults on women and children, . . .	333	588	565	25	—	35	—
Theft and embezzlement, . . .	4,902	12,265	17,396	5,663	—	11,434	—
<i>Irish numbers less than English, but more than Scotch.</i>							
Offences against the Game Laws, . . .	1,399	2,637	1,045	1,708	—	—	66

Unfavourable
character of the
Scotch figures of
less serious
offences.

In these figures of less serious offences, as in those of more serious offences, the Scotch figures (119,743) are most unfavourable, being considerably in excess of the English and Irish added together (101,865).

This unfavourable character arises from the great excess in common assaults and breaches of the peace (56,043), and of 11,434 in theft and embezzlement.

These crimes point to a weakness in the Scotch Police Force, only 10 for every 12 in England, and 21 in Ireland.

The unfavourable features of more serious offences in Ireland are carried into the less serious, there being a marked excess of malicious offences of a minor character, 6,140 as compared with 5,329 in England and 4,902 in Scotland, and 782 of assault and inflicting bodily harm as compared with 62 in England.

In morals, on the other hand, Ireland comes out more favourably, the aggravated assaults on women and children being only 533 as compared with 568 in England. In both assault and inflicting bodily harm and in aggravated assaults on women it has been necessary to supply the deficient classification of the Scotch statistics by estimates.

In another point the English less serious offences show excess, that is, in offences against the Game Laws, 2,617 as compared with 1,109 in Ireland and 1,045 in Scotland.

In the following table the minor offences punishable by summary conviction only are compared with corresponding English and Scotch figures of persons charged or proceeded against:—

CLASS III.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY SUMMARY CONVICTION ONLY.

Classes of Minor Offences	Ireland		Scotland		Difference between Irish and English figures		Difference between Irish and Scotch figures	
	Offences in 1878		Proportional Number on 1200 for each Population		Irish Less	English Less	Irish Less	Scotch Less
<i>Irish numbers more than both English and Scotch.</i>								
Total of minor offences,	205,199	107,334	84,569	—	95,815	—	118,641	
Punishable drunkenness,	90,694	65,323	62,612	—	25,769	—	28,106	
Road and way offences,	31,150	6,916	2,627	—	27,574	—	25,305	
Unlawful offences,	20,652	4,906	3,327	—	50,602	—	16,741	
Offences connected with laws for regulating trade in intoxicating liquors,	7,555	3,405	1,751	—	4,250	—	5,799	
Weights and Measures Acts,	2,830	951	293	—	1,886	—	3,516	
<i>Irish numbers less than English, but more than Scotch.</i>								
Offences against Highway Acts, coming under regulations of justices in borough, magistrates,	1,158	1,497	430	369	—	—	100	
Crucifix in streets,	1,402	2,645	725	608	—	—	129	
Dagging,	1,789	2,355	1,497	1,877	—	—	262	
Against Highway Laws other than obstructing Highway Officers,	817	3,693	225	3,219	—	—	501	
Violations or contraventions of Acts of Parliament, specified in England and Ireland, as in Table IV, but not specified in Scotland,	25,538	25,405	26,943	2,870	—	—	2,697	

In this table the Irish figures come out very unfavourably, the number, 205,199, being more than the English (107,334) and Scotch (84,569) figures added together—191,952.

This great excess rests on three figures. Punishable drunkenness was 90,694 in excess of the English figure; road and way offences, 27,574; and unlawful offences, 20,652.

With a view to check the temptation to punishable drunkenness, Parliament, in the session of 1878, extended to the greater part of Ireland the Scotch law as to Sunday-

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Points in which the Irish figures of less serious offences are unfavourable.

Points in which the English statistics of less serious offences are unfavourable.

Minor offences in Ireland, England, and Scotland compared.

Unfavourable character of Irish statistics of minor offences.

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Statistics of Crime.Violations of
statutes in Ireland
and England com-
pared.

closing. The number of offences of punishable drunkenness was reduced from 119,000 in 1877 to 107,000 in 1878, or by 3,000; in 1879, when the Act was a whole year instead of three months only in operation, the reduction below 1877 was 11,000.

The English statistics of minor offences take notice of a number of offences against special statutes, such as the Compulsory Education Act, Mercantile Marine Laws, the Factory Acts, and Chimney Sweepers' Acts. These statistics are very valuable as indicating the working of important recent reforms. The Scotch statistics group all these into one class of Contraventions of Acts of Parliament. It would, however, be most valuable to have a classification, as in the English and Irish statistics, especially as the principle of Compulsory Education, which gives one of the largest English figures, is in still more complete operation in Scotland.

In the following table the total of the contraventions or violations of Acts of Parliament, which are undressed in Scotland, are compared with the English and Irish totals, whilst the Irish figures in detail are compared with English proportionate numbers compiled from the English Statistics for 1878.

CLASS IV.—VIOLATIONS OR CONTRAVENTIONS OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, SPECIFIED IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND, BUT NOT IN SCOTLAND.

CLASS OF MINOR OFFENCES.	IRELAND. Offences committed in 1878.	ENGLAND. Proportion of Deaths in 1878 to every Population.	SCOTLAND. Proportion of Deaths in 1878 to every Population.	Ratio or between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scotch figures.	
				Irish per 1000.	English per 1000.	Irish per 1000.	English per 1000.
<i>Irish numbers less than English but more than Scotch.</i>							
Total violations of Acts other than those in Table III.	25,826	25,435	26,341	9,573	—	—	3,597
<i>Irish numbers less than English.</i>							
Compulsory education—under Elementary education.	—	8,075	—	8,075	—	—	—
Vagrancy Acts other than begging.	3,094	6,599	—	5,475	—	—	—
Poor Law Acts.	518	3,897	—	3,822	—	—	—
Bastardy Laws, violation of.	1	599	—	548	—	—	—
Police Acts.	3,856	4,375	—	599	—	—	—
Vaccination Acts.	—	591	—	591	—	—	—
Mercantile Marine Laws.	167	517	—	589	—	—	—
Disturbances' Acts.	107	585	—	58	—	—	—
Factory Acts.	15	87	—	69	—	—	—
Prevention of Crime Act, 1871.	41	75	—	37	—	—	—
<i>Irish numbers greater than English.</i>							
Chimney Sweepers' Acts.	10	13	—	—	3	—	—
Loose Day Act.	330	133	—	—	17	—	—
Laws relating to Public Health.	6,242	2,658	—	—	3,559	—	—
Local Acts and Borough By-laws.	14,741	10,818	—	—	4,123	—	—

The Irish total figure is below both the English and the Scotch. This, however, arises chiefly from the compulsory education principle not having been yet extended to Ireland, whilst there were 8,075 prosecutions in England in a similar population. Then the Vagrancy Law, the Poor Law, and the Bastardy Law are all different.

The value of this table is therefore not so much an indication of the character and conduct of the people as indicating the want of a Minor Offences' Code for the United Kingdom, carrying out to all our criminal law the principles of perfect assimilation so largely adopted in the Criminal Code Bill and the recommendations of the Criminal Code Commission.

The distribution of crime in counties and districts is shown in the following tables, one having relation to indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and the other (p. 23) relating to offences disposed of summarily.

In this table the districts in which there was an increase of crime are separated from those in which there was a decrease, and the counties are classed partly according to the amount of increase and decrease, and partly to the proportion of crime in each 10,000 of the population.

TABLE OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES NOT DISPOSED SUMMARILY.

COUNTY, COUNTY OF CRYSTAL, WEST DEVON AND EXETER POLICE DISTRICTS	Population in 1871 in round LACS	Indictable Offences not disposed summarily			Ratio to every 10,000 population	
		Number in 1871	Decrease in 1872	Decrease in 1873	1871	1872
Total of Ireland,	3,413,000	8,069	1,130	-	14.0	12.5
<i>Districts showing an Increase.</i>						
<i>Above 7 times average of 14.9 in 10,000 popu- lation are</i>						
Dublin Metropolitan Police District, . . .	237,000	3,735	239	-	150.5	184.9
<i>Above average (14.9)</i>						
Galway,	229,000	389	217	-	17.0	7.8
Kerry County,	75,000	120	38	-	15.9	11.0
Done County (County of Coy.),	73,000	120	33	-	17.6	14.6
Down County (County of Tyrone),	51,000	34	18	-	28.1	13.2
Galway (County of Town),	20,000	34	15	-	17.0	13.6
<i>Below average and above half average (7.5):</i>						
Kep,	148,000	119	194	-	12.1	5.4
County West Riding,	171,000	125	49	-	8.7	6.3
Lincoln,	123,000	189	40	-	10.4	7.7
Essex,	113,000	180	21	-	6.1	6.6
North,	85,000	121	36	-	10.6	6.9
York,	216,000	171	35	-	7.9	6.0
Edinburgh (Town of),	174,000	165	34	-	10.6	8.7
Down County,	93,000	10	35	-	9.0	4.5
Longford,	141,000	129	13	-	11.9	6.9
Northampton,	71,000	111	13	-	16.3	11.5
Wiltshire,	88,000	47	17	-	9.0	5.8
Gloucester,	96,000	73	14	-	7.8	4.9
Queens County,	80,000	64	15	-	8.0	6.1
Tipperary, South Riding,	103,000	113	12	-	9.2	8.2
Worcester, North Riding,	94,000	76	12	-	8.0	6.8
County Kerry (County of Town),	9,000	9	5	-	39.8	3.0
Waterford (County of City),	23,000	25	3	-	30.9	8.7
Leinster (County of City),	30,000	64	3	-	13.1	10.1
Sligo,	115,000	94	3	-	8.1	5.0
<i>Below half average (7.5):</i>						
Kerry,	197,000	107	28	-	6.9	3.7
Clare,	165,000	23	19	-	2.6	4.8
South,	70,000	43	14	-	6.1	6.1
London,	174,000	102	11	-	6.0	3.9
Leinster,	113,000	68	10	-	4.5	4.1
Down,	277,000	96	10	-	3.5	3.2
Down,	234,000	65	7	-	3.6	3.0
Waterford,	123,000	90	5	-	7.4	7.0
Waterford,	100,000	71	5	-	7.1	6.6
<i>Districts showing a Decrease.</i>						
<i>Above half average (7.5):</i>						
Edinburgh,	64,000	85	-	64	11.6	10.5
Edinburgh (County of City),	808,000	27	-	5	3.3	9.0
Dublin (outside Metropolitan Police District),	68,000	77	-	5	11.5	12.0
<i>Below half average (7.5):</i>						
County West Riding,	245,000	163	-	14	6.4	6.0
County,	141,000	123	-	14	7.0	3.3
County,	75,000	23	-	12	6.0	3.3
County,	175,000	180	-	3	6.0	5.5

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STATISTICS.CHAPTER I.
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Distribution of
Crime in Counties
and Districts.

This table shows that the increase of 1,380 crimes in 1879 was spread over 85 of the county and town districts in Ireland, and there was a decrease in only 7. The most marked increases are those of 923 in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, of 217 in Galway, and 194 in Mayo. The other districts of marked increase were the West Riding of Cork 49, Limerick 40, and King's County 35. The districts showing a decrease are Kildare 68, Cork East Riding 16, Cavan 14, Wicklow 12, Kilkenny 8, Dublin outside Metropolitan District 5, and Armagh 3. It is to be observed that these are all in the east or east-central parts of Ireland, and there has been an increase in the whole west, south-west, and north-west without exception. It will be observed, too, that not a single town district shows a decrease of crime, but the table shows what has been noticed for some years, the extent to which crime is concentrated in towns in Ireland.

Of the 8,088 indictable offences not disposed of summarily in Ireland, 3,735, or nearly half, occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, which contains only one-sixteenth of the population of Ireland.

That this is only part of a general law, of which Dublin is an extreme case, is shown by some other figures:—

NUMBER OF CRIMES IN EACH 10,000 OF POPULATION.

District.	In Urban Districts.	Adjoining County.	Rural Districts.		Rural District.	
			In Number of Crimes per 10,000 of Population in 1879.	Per cent.	In Number of Crimes per 10,000 of Population.	Per cent.
Dublin Metropolitan.	130.6	12.5	39.5	89	—	—
Belfast.	38.4	3.6	7.0	65	—	—
Cork City.	17.5	6.6	11.9	62	—	—
Birmingham.	26.1	10.5	15.5	60	—	—
Waterford City.	10.9	7.1	3.5	33	—	—
Limerick City.	13.1	10.4	3.7	21	—	—
Galway Town.	17.0	17.0	—	—	—	—

Excessive Crime
in Dublin.

As great attention has been called to the crime of Dublin by the Recorder, the judge who comes next in contact with it, it is right to notice that it is not as great as the crime of Manchester, being only 130.6 in the 10,000 population, while Manchester is 132 in the 10,000, and only equal to the crime of Manchester and Salford together 119.8.

The Recorder calls for "an effort thoughtful, persistent, and co-operative, towards the removal of the excessive crime," and compares the crime of Dublin, not with Manchester, but with Cork and Belfast. In these towns which the proportions are only 17.5 and 10.6 in the 10,000 population, now it is right to notice that in these towns the Local Magistrates are associated with the Police Magistrates in the suppression of crime, while in Dublin, and as I am informed in Manchester, the crime is dealt with by Police Magistrates alone.

Again the Dublin Police is as nearly as possible the same proportion to population as the Police in Belfast, 81 in the 10,000 compared with 33, the Dublin force consequently bears a very much smaller proportion to the criminal classes. Then the Belfast Police being amalgamated with the Royal Irish Constabulary, more readily admits of extension to meet the necessities of the case.

Now the characteristics of the excess of crime in Dublin are such as it would require a specially larger Police Force to cope with it. I find as to habitual criminals the most remarkable feature is larceny from the person, these amounted in the rest of Ireland to 161, and giving for Dublin one-fifteenth or 31; the number of this class of crimes in Dublin was 621, or nearly sixty times as many. There is a similar result as to uttering and putting off base coin, the number 20 in the rest of Ireland would give about 1 for

Dublin, the actual number is 52 or fifty times as much. Next as to the various, these turn up in minor offences, thus we have 26 persons proceeded against for vagrancy in connection with vice, in a portion of the population of Ireland equal to that of the Metropolitan District, while the number proceeded against in Dublin is 1253, or fifty times as many. Thus in the same population in the rest of Ireland 5,603 were proceeded against for being drunk and disorderly, and 17,000 in Dublin.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES DETECTED SEPARATELY

Persons proceeded against for OFFENCES DETECTED SEPARATELY IN 1878, compared with POPULATION in Counties and areas equivalent to the LONDON General Jurisdiction	Population in 1878 in counties &c.	Number of Persons proceeded against in 1878 for offences detected separately	Proportion of Persons proceeded against in each 10,000 of the population			
			In 1878.	In 1874.	Mean in 1873.	Mean in 1872.
Total of Ireland,	5,512,890	555,050	472	486	—	24
<i>Divisions showing a decrease in 1878.</i>						
Total above three times average of offenders (1,412) in 10,000 population —						
Dublin Metropolitan Police District,	321,000	48,324	1,664	1,365	—	55
<i>Above average (673) —</i>						
Waterford (County of City),	25,000	2,857	894	1,170	—	200
Drogheda (County of Town),	15,000	1,905	771	851	—	41
Tipperary, South Riding,	115,000	6,424	322	346	—	59
<i>Below average (472) —</i>						
King's County,	74,000	3,335	680	457	—	2
Wicklow,	51,000	2,255	455	484	—	30
Kildare (including City),	106,000	4,897	441	465	—	27
Meath,	96,000	4,383	454	465	—	9
Longford,	64,000	2,072	477	434	—	17
County of Ros,	90,000	3,263	455	442	—	36
Wexford,	70,000	3,368	413	484	—	71
Louth,	103,000	5,191	411	478	—	67
Gloucester,	165,000	6,028	407	452	—	34
Galway,	220,000	8,266	392	412	—	11
Co. Wick Riding,	175,000	6,556	386	412	—	11
Leath,	141,000	5,436	369	374	—	58
Kerry,	141,000	4,671	355	329	—	26
Kilkenny,	218,000	7,677	335	372	—	44
Tyrone,	115,000	3,531	310	324	—	10
Monaghan,	94,000	3,840	324	411	—	47
Tipperary, North Riding,	94,000	3,073	321	344	—	33
Limerick,	141,000	4,427	366	460	—	34
Carry,	106,000	3,515	360	318	—	27
Waterford,	122,000	5,037	371	367	—	35
Wexford,	95,000	4,478	366	258	—	33
Fermanagh,	277,000	7,063	285	297	—	23
Down,	256,000	6,084	241	283	—	44
Armagh,	210,000	6,283	297	275	—	30
Donegal,	218,000	5,164	238	262	—	26
<i>Divisions showing an increase in 1878.</i>						
<i>Above double average (914) —</i>						
Co. Wick (County of City),	75,000	18,114	1,288	1,124	150	—
Galway (County of Town),	20,000	3,418	1,210	856	204	—
Dublin Town,	178,000	23,740	1,334	1,106	34	—
<i>Above average (673) —</i>						
Litham,	84,000	5,270	685	622	66	—
Monkstown (County of City),	28,000	3,625	675	664	13	—
Enniscorthy,	190,000	11,078	583	538	26	—
<i>Below average (472) —</i>						
Dublin (outside Metropolitan District),	68,000	3,132	463	441	20	—
County of Wick,	114,000	7,817	432	381	6	—
Co. Wick Riding,	280,000	20,378	367	381	33	—
Sligo,	115,000	4,368	382	360	6	—
Chesham,	32,000	1,723	333	328	6	—
County of Wick (County of Town),	6,000	286	209	204	4	—
Armagh,	175,000	5,213	394	269	24	—

This table, like the preceding one, shows an excess of town crime.

PART I.
GENERAL
STATISTICS
—
CHAPTER I
Statistics of Crime.
—
Description of Crime in Counties and Districts.
Description of Offences detected separately, in Counties and Districts.

Part I
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS

CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.

Offences sum-
marily disposed of
in towns and
adjacent counties
compared

Amongst the districts that show an increase of offences disposed of summarily in 1879 three town districts are at the head of the table—Cork, Galway, and Belfast, all more than double the average of 244 offences in the 10,000 population.

In the districts that show a decrease, notwithstanding the diminution, three town districts stand at the highest proportion of offences to population—Dublin, Waterford, and Drogheda.

The degree of preponderance is shown by the comparison of the offences disposed of summarily, compared with each 10,000 of population, in the several town districts and in the adjoining counties —

PROPORTION OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN EACH 10,000 OF POPULATION

DISTRICT.	In Urban District.	Adjoining County.	Ratio in Urban District.	Ratio per cent.
Belfast,	1,154	244	893	60
Dublin Metropolitan,	1,464	463	1,991	68
Cork City,	1,520	287	855	66
Galway Town,	1,258	265	830	66
Waterford City,	894	281	683	67
Drogheda,	771	456	325	65
Limerick City,	673	411	262	39

It appears from this table that the offences determined summarily were in Belfast (which shows the greatest proportionate excess above the adjoining county), 1,154 in each 10,000 of the population, being 893 or 80 per cent. above the number in the adjoining county. In Limerick (which shows the least excess), the offences were 473 in each 10,000 of the population, being 39, or 39 per cent., above the number in the adjoining county.

Relative Criminality of different divisions of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.

The prevalence of offences disposed of summarily in the poorer and more crowded parts of the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, is as less marked than the contrast between the entire metropolis and the adjoining county—1,464 as compared with 463. This has, however, been sufficiently indicated in previous reports.

Number of persons apprehended for indictable offences

The Irish Police Tables following the English show in the case of indictable offences not proceeded against summarily, only the number of crimes committed, and number of persons apprehended. They do not distinguish as the Scotch statistics do, as well in cases punished after trial by jury, as in cases disposed of summarily, the offences for which no one was apprehended within the year.

In the case of the Irish and English statistics of offences disposed of summarily, it is the number of persons proceeded against which is alone taken note of, and there is no account of offences of this class committed or charged where no one is proceeded against.

In Ireland for 3,689 indictable offences, not disposed of summarily, 5,182 persons were apprehended, or 63 per cent. In England and Wales, in 1876-7, the proportion was only 46 per cent.; the highest proportion reached in England for some years was in 1868, when it was 58 per cent. The Irish proportion since that year has always been considerably higher.

This remarkable difference is to be borne in mind in connexion with the plan adopted in 1879, which came into operation on 1st January, 1880, of extending the Irish and Scotch system of public prosecution in a modified form to England. This may be taken as an admission that the plan of trusting so largely to private prosecutions on the system which has hitherto prevailed in England, was calculated to produce the small proportion of apprehensions to crimes committed, which the English figures show.

With respect to persons proceeded against, the statistics supply the following information.—The total number was 260,402, namely—5,182 for indictable offences not disposed of summarily; and 255,220 for offences disposed of summarily.

The character of the persons proceeded against is shown in the following table, in which the English proportion of each class to the whole number is added for comparison:—

CHARACTER OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1875, COMPARED WITH ENGLISH PROPORTIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1874.	IRELAND IN 1875		ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1874.		English Proportion higher than Irish.	Irish Proportion higher than English.
	Total	Proportion of each class to the Total Number.	Proportion of each class to the Total Number.	Proportion of each class to the Total Number.		
Total number proceeded against,	260,402	For cent. 100	For cent. 100	For cent. 100	For cent. 100	For cent. 100
Defiant persons whose character is unknown,	50,492	19.4	50.9	50.9	17.8	—
Total number whose character is known,	210,200	99.0	100.0	—	—	—
Previous good Character,	187,003	89.0	62.0	—	22.0	—
Respectable Character,	4,228	2.0	9.6	6.9	—	—
Profligate,	4,520	2.1	4.6	1.7	—	—
Vagrants, Tramps, and others without any visible reason of conviction,	4,371	2.0	5.1	3.9	—	—
Habitual Drunkards (not under other heads),	2,316	1.1	9.5	7.7	—	—
Known Thieves,	1,285	0.7	3.9	3.0	—	—

It appears from this summary that in Ireland 19 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were of character unknown to the Police, whilst in England and Wales 36 per cent. of those proceeded against were of that class. This arises in part from the much higher number of Police in proportion to the population in Ireland than in England and Wales, already noticed, and in part from the greater number of foreigners and the greater aggregation of the people in cities and towns in England than in Ireland.

In Ireland 89 per cent. of those proceeded against, whose characters were ascertained, were of previous good character; while in England and Wales only 67 per cent. were of this class.

The most remarkable figures, as indicating the result of the system of a public prosecutor and large police force in suppressing crime in Ireland, is that the proportion of known thieves (0.7) is only one-fifth the proportion proceeded against in England and Wales, 3.9.

In connexion with the statistics of habitual drunkards, which has become of so much importance, owing to the commencement made in the Session of 1878 of legislation for restraining this class, greater precision has been introduced into the statistics—a return, which has the effect of defining what shall, for the purpose of the statistics, be taken as constituting the character of an habitual drunkard, viz., three convictions within twelve months.

Habitual
Drunkards/
Convicted.

The most important result of the habitual drunkenness return is the light it throws upon the causes of town crime, which has been noticed as excessive. Taking the seven town jurisdictions outside Dublin, of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, with an aggregate population of 207,000, the habitual drunkards were 732, or 30 per 10,000 population; in the rest of Ireland, outside the Metropolitan district, with a population of 4,718,000, the number were only 2,123, or between 4 and 5 in the 10,000. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, with a population of 337,000, the number was 439, or 13 per 10,000 population.

Differences in
modes of
Procedure in
Ireland, England,
and Scotland
explained

CHAPTER II.—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME.

As a basis of any comparison of statistics on this subject, it is necessary to bear in mind the leading differences between the arrangements in Ireland, England, and Scotland.

There is now a Police force throughout the United Kingdom. In Scotland, it is entirely under local authorities, and small in numbers. In England it is under local authority, except in the Metropolitan Police district. In Ireland the Police force is very numerous, and none of it is under local authority.

In Scotland, the Sheriffs are permanent officers, having, besides their civil executive or ministerial functions, a large amount of criminal jurisdiction in all parts of Scotland, resembling that of Police Magistrates in certain towns in England. In Ireland there is a large staff of Stipendiary Magistrates discharging duties resembling those of English Police Magistrates, and Scotch Sheriffs in all parts of Ireland.

In Ireland, the Police, being a centralized force, act as public prosecutors in a large number of minor offences, and in the commencement of the greater number of serious prosecutions.

In Scotland, the initiation of all serious prosecutions rests with the local Crown Solicitor, a resident officer (called *Procurator Fiscal*), acting under the directions of the State prosecutor, the chief law officer (called *Lord Advocate*), and corresponding to the Attorney-General in Ireland and in England.

In Ireland, except in the County and City of Dublin, there are two Crown Solicitors, one for the Quarter Sessions' cases, and one for the more serious cases at the Assizes, and it is the Sessions Crown Solicitor who is alone required to be resident, except in some recent appointments.

The machinery for public prosecution is, therefore, much more completely organized in Scotland than in Ireland. In Scotland the same local public officer has charge of a case from its very first initiation till its close, and he is not embarrassed or delayed by any duplicate proceedings. In Ireland, a case is taken up first by the police, and the solicitor who is to have charge of it at the trial is not brought in till a later stage.

In Scotland the system is so perfect, and the public have such confidence in it, that the local Crown Solicitor's examination of the cause of death, in all sudden or suspicious cases, which he always makes, is deemed sufficient, and there are no Coroners' inquests.

In Ireland, notwithstanding the centralized Police, the Stipendiary Magistrates and Crown Solicitors, and system of State prosecution, Coroners' inquests are still retained on the English analogy, where they have a real function to discharge in checking the possible commission of crime by the private prosecutor, as the public prosecutor system, established there in 1875, will not come into operation till the 1st of January, 1880.

The double inquiry before the Coroner and the Magistrate has been found such an impediment to prosecutions, and such an unnecessary expense, that whenever the accused is arrested the practice is now for the Police to refuse to produce him before the Coroner's inquest, and the Coroner's jury are asked to limit their finding to the medical cause of death.

Should the accused not be arrested till after the Coroner's inquest, the double inquiry cannot be avoided.

The perfection of the Scotch system of the public prosecutor taking charge of all

prosecutions for jury trial is that bills of indictment, and the services of Grand Jurors, another English institution for protecting against the abuse of private prosecutions, is entirely dispensed with, except in the rare case of trials for high treason, when the Grand Jury is interposed as a check, not on the private, but on the State prosecutor.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE.
CHAPTER II.
Proceedings.

The Scotch system in dispensing with *Commiss' Jurors* and Grand Jurors effects a great saving in the time and number of attendances of jurors, and in the time and expense of witnesses.

Differences in
modes of pro-
cedure in Ireland,
England, and
Scotland
explained.

In Ireland and Scotland the jurors are selected to serve in a fixed rotation, without any possibility of interference by the Sheriff, who is a permanent officer in Scotland, though an annual officer in Ireland, as in England.

In Scotland provision is made that one-third of each jury shall consist of special jurors, and two-thirds of common jurors. In Ireland jurors are selected from a general jurors' book, containing both common and special jurors, but there is no provision for any proportion consisting of special jurors.

As the merits of the Scotch criminal procedure rests mainly on the complete development of the system of public prosecution, and that system has been to a very large extent adopted in Ireland, and is now extended to England, a basis is thus laid for a complete assimilation of the criminal law of the whole United Kingdom. The inclusion of Ireland in the Criminal Code Bill, though at first omitted, and the comparison which has been in the earlier tables of Irish, English and Scotch offenses, and what has been just stated as to comparative criminal procedure, indicate how easily a complete assimilation might be effected.

Besides those parts of criminal procedure which are common to those of England or Scotland, or both, it is necessary to notice some arrangements peculiar to Ireland.

Notwithstanding the adoption in Ireland of the plan of public prosecution on the Scotch model, the Irish system has a most remarkable element of inexpediency. Very important cases are, notwithstanding, left to private prosecutors, such as prosecutions under the Bankruptcy Act, for fraudulent bankruptcies, with the difficulty of deficient assets to pay the costs, if not allowed out of local rates, and the imputation of vindictiveness against creditors who may press for prosecution. Extensive frauds are also left to private prosecutors, whilst singularly enough it was the success of the Scotch system in the prompt and effective prosecutions of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank that led to the extension of the system in England.

Another arrangement peculiar to Ireland was the proclamation of the districts under the Peace Preservation Act of 1864, the provisions of which are incorporated in the First Part of the Peace Preservation Act, 1870. As this came to an end on 1st of June, 1880, by the Act being allowed to expire, the usual Table has been omitted. At the time the Act expired it applied to Dublin Metropolitan District, Belfast, Cook, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry, Galway, Drogheda, and Dundalk—to the entire of Caran, Clare, King's County, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and Westmeath, and to parts of Armagh, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone.

Extracts
promulgated under
Peace Preservation
Act, 1870.

Of the 5,133 persons apprehended for offenses punishable after indictment and trial by jury, 1,425 were discharged, 936 were bailed for further examination or committed for want of evidence, and 3,670 were committed or bailed for trial, giving the proportions of 28 per cent, 4 per cent, and 68 per cent respectively. The corresponding English proportions were 30 per cent, 1 per cent, and 69 per cent.

Results of pre-
liminary inquiry
as to offenses
punishable after
trial by jury in
Ireland and Eng-
land compared.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER II.
Proceedings

Disposal of Bills of
Indictment by
Grand Jury in
Ireland and
England com-
pared.

The result of proceedings before Grand Juries in criminal cases (peculiar to England and Ireland, and wanting in Scotland, except in cases of treason, as already noticed), is compared with the English figures in the following table:—

	Actual, 1878	English Proportional Figures 1877.
No bill found by Grand Jury.	816	143
No prosecution,	459	7
Filed and not tried,	2545	—
Total,	3,620	150

These figures indicate the sanction discharged by Grand Juries in stopping prosecutions, to the extent of 9 per cent. of the persons for trial (4,363). In England and Wales the number of persons against whom no bills were found was 4 per cent. of the proportional number.

Judicial proceed-
ings after trial by
jury.

Of the 3,244 persons tried by jury 10 were found or acquitted as insane, 1,947 were acquitted (not on the ground of insanity), and 2,297 were convicted, giving the proportions of 0.3 per cent., 31.1 per cent., and 68.6 per cent. respectively. The corresponding English proportions are 0.3 found or acquitted as insane, 21.1 acquitted (not on ground of insanity), and 78.7 convicted.

Convictions and
acquittals for a
series of years.

With regard to persons tried by jury at Assizes, Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, the following table sets forth the numbers for a series of years, and shows also the results of the trial:—

Year	Total.	Guilty, or found insane.	Acquitted.	Proportion of those tried who were	
				Guilty, or found insane.	Acquitted.
1856.	3,306	3,064	960	77.9	33.9
1857.	3,522	3,074	1,065	71.9	29.1
1858.	3,866	2,522	966	23.6	27.8
1859.	3,236	3,563	1,084	79.0	30.0
1864.	3,433	3,389	1,006	69.9	30.7
1865.	3,334	3,690	1,024	71.9	28.6
1866.	3,473	3,357	1,118	67.9	32.2
1877.	3,100	3,311	880	73.4	26.6
1878.	3,188	3,395	892	73.1	26.9
1879.	3,304	3,517	1,817	68.9	31.1

Proportions of
acquittals in
France.

In France the proportion of acquittals has been made the subject of considerable research. In crimes against public order they amounted in 1877* to 50 per cent. In frauds the proportion is 24 per cent., in crimes against the person 23, in offences against morals, 20 per cent., and in robbery, principally by old offenders, the proportion falls to 16 per cent. As offences against public order and against the person preponderate in Ireland, and robberies in England, this French analysis throws some light on the different proportions of acquittals in the two countries. The French proportion in all cases in 1877 was 21 per cent. The French statistics further analyse the effect of different circumstances on the verdict of juries. As to sex, 19 per cent. of men were acquitted, and 38 per cent. of women.

Further Judicial
proceedings
Summary
Jurisdiction

Of the 255,679 persons proceeded against summarily in Ireland in 1879, 44,356 were discharged, and 211,313 convicted, giving the proportions of 17 per cent. and 83 per cent. respectively. The corresponding English proportions in 1877 were 30.5 per cent. and 79.5 per cent.

* Published in 1878.

In the following table the sentences after trial by jury in Ireland in 1879 are compared with the English and Scotch sentences in 1878 and the French in 1877 in an equal population :—

Part I.
ORIGINAL
SENTENCES.
—
ORIGINAL II
PROPORTION.

That cases in
Ireland, com-
pared with
preceding years
in England and
Wales, in Ireland
and in France.

Sentences.	IRELAND, 1879.	In portion of Prisoners in England and Wales equal to Ireland, 1878.	Scotch proportion equal to 1878.	In portion of Prisoners in France equal to Ireland, 1877.
Death,	4	4	6	4
<i>Penal servitude.</i> —				
For life,	9	3	4	19
Above 15 years,	7	31	37	—
For 10 and above 6 years,	89	166	345	350*
For 6 years and 6 years,	73	129	29	—
<i>Imprisonment.</i> —				
Above 1 year,	111	267	211	235
For 1 year and above 6 months,	243	1,524	2,370	—
For 6 months and under,	1,136	1,394	2,535	—
<i>Whipping, flogging, or discharged,</i>	343	37	24	—
<i>Sentences capital and pardon,</i>	108	—	67	—
Totals,	2,207	3,771	3,469	—
<i>Sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools,</i>	13	47	30	4

It thus appears that 2,207 persons were punished for serious offences in 1879; this number differs from the total number (2,216) convicted or detained as insane, as on preceding page by the number (10) who were detained as insane. The 13 sent to reformatory schools are classified in the table according to the penal punishments, and then appended separately as of importance in connexion with the reformatory system for juvenile criminals.

In England and Wales a different method of classification is pursued. Those sent to reformatories or Middlesex Industrial School are not included in the detail classification for the preliminary sentence which they receive. The total, 3,771, includes the proportionate number of 47 sent to Reformatories as a distinct class.

It appears from the above table that the number punished for serious offences in Ireland is less than 2,228, the number in 1878, and also less than the English proportion (2,771), and the Scotch proportional number (3,469) for the same year, 1878.

The excess in the English average is in the heavier classes of punishment. Thus, the number sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year was only 111 in Ireland, while the Scotch number was 211, the French 236, and the English 267.

In penal servitude, the Irish number (166) is below the Scotch number (306), and the French figure (235) sentenced to forced labour or reclusion and less than half the English number (343).

The sentences of death were in Ireland in 4, the French figure for 1877 was 4, and the English for 1878 was 4, and the Scotch for 1878 was 6.

The punishments for offences determined summarily in Ireland in 1879, are compared with those in England and Wales in 1878 in the following table :—

[TABLE.]

* Forced labour, not perpetual, and reclusion. † Not sentenced.

E

TABLE.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
—
CHAPTER II.
Punishment.

Sentences after
summary conviction
in Ireland
and in England.

PENITENT INSTITUTION ACTS ENFORCED IN IRELAND IN 1875, CONTAINING OVER THREE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1875.		Inland, 1875	Number in a portion of the population of the United Kingdom of the same year as that of Ireland, 1875.	English Penitentiaries Proportion to Irish.	Irish Prisoners Proportion to English.
Sentenced,		213,314	159,667	93,707	—
Unaltered sentences,		16,023	8,361	9,661	—
Changed sentences,		197,291	151,306	84,046	—
Total,		213,314	85,482	84,046	—
Not committed, viz. —					
Fined,		171,471	82,136	88,341	—
To find sureties or recognisances,		3,450	4,086	—	636
Delivered to Army or Navy,		677	322	—	355
Whipped,		18	346	—	328
Total,		175,816	86,784	—	3,019
Committed, viz. —					
To Gaol, 14 days and under,		8,584	10,512	—	1,928
" 1 month and above 14 days,		6,160	8,096	—	236
" 3 months and above 1,		1,648	2,869	—	1,217
To Industrial Schools,		912	831	391	—
" 3 months and above 3,		794	1,377	—	1,083
To Gaol, 6 months and above 3,		283	848	—	311
To Reformatory Schools,		233	306	—	73
To Gaol, above 6 months,		23	34	25	—

Of the 193,392 punishments actually classed, only 19,874, or about 10 per cent., involved imprisonment, whipping, or detention in reformatory or industrial schools; 3,450, or 2 per cent., were finding sureties or recognisances, while no less than 171,471 or about 88 per cent., of the classed punishments in Ireland, were fines.

In England and Wales the fines were only 74 per cent., the sureties and recognisances were about 4 per cent., while the punishments involving imprisonment, or whipping, or transmission to reformatory or industrial schools, were 22 per cent., as compared with 10 per cent., the proportion in Ireland.

Sentences and law
as to fines in Ire-
land and England
compared.

The extreme reliance placed on fines as punishment in Ireland compared with the ineffectual result attained, and compared with the small amount of serious crime, raises a strong doubt whether fines are the best species of punishment for habitual offenders.

The remarkable difference in the proportion of imprisonment to fines as a punishment for minor offences—1 to 2 in Ireland, as compared with 1 to 3 in England and Wales—suggests an inquiry as to the causes of the difference.

Since the codification introduced by Sir Robert Peel's Criminal Statutes, 1827, and the Summary Jurisdiction reform in Ireland, 1851, following so closely the English measure, the Criminal Law of Ireland and England and Wales is to a very large extent identical, but in the matter of fines, there has been, since the Irish Fines Act of 1851, a very large amount of diversity, leading to an entirely distinct set of statutory provisions in Ireland—provisions so complicated as to have given rise to diversities in administration between local and central authorities, and diversity of construction in the Superior Courts. The diversities in the law are of such a nature as to affect the statistics, and to make the proceedings against persons for offences disposed of summarily, especially in the case of drunkennes and other offences chiefly punished by fines, not at all as perfectly comparable with the corresponding English figures as the statistics of offences made the subject of indictment. The passing for England and Wales alone of the Justice Clerks Act of 1877, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1878, without corresponding measures for Ireland, will further disturb these statistics for the purpose of comparison.

The difference in results of judicial proceedings and sentences of the men and women for trial by jury is shown in the following table :—

RECAPITUL OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL BY JURY, 1899

PRISONERS OF WAR ARE SENT FOR TRIAL, OTHERWISE WOMEN SENTENCED BY JURY AND GUILTY.	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion charged of.	
			Men and Boys	Women and Girls
Total number of persons sent for trial,	2,375	790	For each 100	For each 100
Total not tried,	521	278	20.8	22.6
Vin.—Not proceeded,	225	74	10.5	9.9
His wife found against,	229	85	9.2	11.1
Refused and not tried,	268	15	0.9	2.1
Total tried and disposed of,	2,654	612	74.2	77.3
Distribution of total tried,			100	100
I. Convicted, as sentenced as follows,	1,775	612	62.0	79.6
Vin.—Sentenced to imprisonment, &c.	1,624	612	61.5	87.6
Sentenced to penal servitude,	141	25	5.4	4.1
Fined instead,	5	3	0.2	0.9
Detained after acquittal on ground of insanity,	3	—	0.1	—
Sentenced to death,	2	2	0.1	0.3
II. Acquitted as trial,	277	170	12.8	27.8

These statistics show very slight difference in the proceedings against the different sexes, while the difference of acquittals between men and women in France is as 19 compared to 33. In Ireland it is only as 27.6 to 35.

In the following table, the summary proceedings in 1879 against men and boys and against women and girls are set out for comparison :—

PRISONERS FOR DIFFERENT SENTENCES ISSUED BY JURY AND GUILTY.	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion per cent. to Total	
			Men and Boys	Women and Girls
Total number proceeded against,	515,000	45,611	100	100
Discharged,	57,003	10,541	10.6	24.4
Total number of persons convicted,	180,047	22,267	34.2	79.6
Unfined punishments,	12,023	5,994	—	—
Cloned punishments,	167,063	20,385	100	100
Number not convicted, viz.— Total,	122,008	21,695	21.9	77.1
Fined,	100,541	20,950	90.0	77.9
To find sentence or imprisonment,	2,554	906	1.6	3.2
Detained to Army or Navy,	517	—	0.1	—
Whipped,	58	—	—	—
Number committed, viz.— Total,	15,208	4,607	3.1	22.9
To Goal, 14 days or under,	6,150	3,000	5.6	10.0
“ 1 month and above 14 days,	4,130	2,130	2.8	8.0
“ 2 months and above 1 month,	2,355	280	0.5	1.9
“ 3 months and above 2 months,	268	220	0.4	0.8
To Industrial School,	181	421	0.3	1.6
To Goal, 6 months and above 3 months,	248	173	0.5	0.6
To Reformatory School,	183	49	0.1	0.4
To Goal, above 6 months,	58	5	—	—

This table indicates a much larger proportion of commitments, as compared with minor punishments, amongst women than amongst men, the former being about 25 per cent.

Part I.
General
Statistics.

Chapter II.
Prisoners.

Deposed of men and boys for trial by jury compared with disposed of women and girls.

Proceedings for offences determined summarily of men and boys compared with those of women and girls.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
—
CHAPTER II.
Proceedings.

Proceedings for offences determined summarily of men and boys, compared with those of women and girls.

Court for consideration of Crown cases reserved.

cent. and the latter only about 5 per cent. showing a disparity of 16 per cent. The number fined present an opposite contrast, the men fined being 99 per cent. of the persons convicted and the women only 73·9 per cent.

These great differences arise partly from the offences of this class being to a large extent violations of Roads Act, Hackney Carriage Acts, and Nuisance Acts, matters of mere discipline, which men from their employment are more likely to commit than women, and for which fines are either the only or the suitable punishment. Again, amongst the classes prosecuted for offences for which summary convictions take place, men are generally better able to pay fines than women, and so more likely to escape imprisonment.

In the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved, constituted by Stat. 11 & 12 Vic. c. 78, corresponding to the Court for Criminal Appeal in England, there were two cases before the Court in 1873, in both of which the conviction was confirmed.

CHAPTER III.
Criminals, etc., in
Confinement and
at large.

CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT
AND KNOWN CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

The statistics of persons in confinement include—in addition to actual criminals—persons accused of crime, debtors, children detained in industrial schools to prevent their falling into crime, and lunatics who show an intent to commit a crime and are dangerous. They do not include idiots or lunatics detained by order of the Lord Chancellor, or upon medical certificates for the purpose of cure.

Admissions to
different places of
detention
compared.

The number of admissions into the various places of confinement are compared in the following table:—

ADMISSIONS TO PLACES OF DETENTION.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total in all Ireland,	33,613	17,359	50,972	100
Into larger District Prisons (38),	22,375	12,329	34,704	67·4
Into smaller District Prisons, Ambulances,	2,676	682	3,358	7·1
Into Lunatic Asylums (no criminals or dangerous),	332	581	913	2·0
Into Industrial Schools,	221	264	485	1·0
Into Reformatory Schools,	139	43	182	0·5

The number of admissions into larger and smaller district prisons includes only ordinary prisoners in the case of the larger district prisons, and in the case of the smaller district prisons the commitments to the 43 of these open at the end of the year. When compared with the number of persons in custody at the end of the year, the admissions show that the commitments are for short periods.

From this table it appears that there were 50,972 admissions into places of confinement in all Ireland in the course of a year. But, as the children received into reformatories, and some of the lunatics received into asylums, were previously confined in district prisons, and are simply transferred therefrom to those places, these admissions do not represent so many separate commitments. Much less do they represent distinct

individuals, as the same person is often the subject of several commitments to gaols and bridewells in the course of one year. The figures of the table indicate the relative importance with regard to commitments considered simply numerically, of the different places of confinement.

The distribution of the persons in confinement, among the different places of detention, is shown in the following table:—

CHARGE, &c., WHEN DETAINED AT END OF YEAR.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total in all Ireland,	8,345	5,985	14,340	100
In Industrial Schools,	2,879	2,171	5,050*	35.3
In Local Asylums (as criminals or delinquents),	2,535	1,623	4,258	29.7
Ordinary Prisons in Central and larger District Prisons,	2,810	742	3,552	24.6
Reformatory,	678	225	903†	6.3
County,	250	179	429	3.0
Military Prisons,	285	—	285	2.0
In smaller District Prisons (Bridewells),	61	16	77	0.5
Detention,	5	1	6	0.04

It appears from this table that at the close of the year there were 14,340 persons in the different places of confinement in all Ireland, either for prevention or for punishment, and that the persons in confinement who have been detained to prevent them from falling into crime rather than as punishment, without considering the juvenile criminals in reformatories as belonging to this class, amounted to 2,303, (viz. 5,210 children in industrial schools, and 4,253 females,) or more than two thirds of the entire number in confinement.

By the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the gaols and bridewells are all transferred from local to central taxes, and from local to central authority, so that the distinctions as to county and town gaols and bridewells under the old law has been changed and the prisons have all become state prisons. They have been, for the purpose of the statistics, divided into—1. Four central prisons, chiefly for convicts or special classes of prisoners, corresponding to the old convict prisons, though not used now exclusively for convicts; 2. Larger district prisons, corresponding to the old county and city gaols. Some of these have been, as at Limerick and Cork, divided into prisons for men and for women. The third class, smaller district prisons, corresponds to 48 of the old bridewells, which have been retained either as certified, district or ordinary bridewells. An opportunity has been taken of this change to condense the Prison Tables. The information given in previous volumes (except 1874) as to each Prison is in this volume given as to the ordinary criminals committed to all the larger District Prisons, classifying them in five Tables—(a) As to the frequency of Commitment, (b) As to the Age and Sex, (c) As to Birthplace, (d) As to degree of Instruction, and (e) As to class of Occupation.

The number of commitments of ordinary criminals to larger district prisons in the year 1879, compared with 1878, was as follows:—

	1878.	1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
Men and Boys,	22,072	22,640	568	—
Women and Girls,	15,329	16,007	—	536
Total,	44,403	44,307	96	—

* Not including 182 retained in School, sentence expired.

† Not including 16 retained in School, sentence expired.

TABLE I
Criminal
Statistics.
—
CHAPTER III.
Criminals det., in
Confinement and
at large.
—
Persons in deten-
tion at one time
compared.

Part I
CHARTER OF
SOMERSET.

CHAPTER III.

Generally, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.

Degree of Instruc-
tion of prisoners
compared with
Irish, English and
French figures.

In the following summary the figures for 1879 as to the degree of instruction of ordinary criminals in larger district prisons in Ireland are compared with the English figures for 1877-78, and in the text with the French figures for 1877:

Degree of Instruction.	Total.	Total of both sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Percentage per cent.			
					Men and Boys, 1877.	English and Wales, 1877-78.	Irish, 1879.	English and Wales, 1877-78.
Total.		41,608	36,875	15,222	100	100	100	100
Neither read nor write.		22,352	13,518	10,554	29.6	28.6	49.5	29.2
Read and write well.		12,338	11,630	1,513	39.9	3.8	10.5	1.7
Read, or read and write imperfectly.		6,775	5,715	3,960	19.5	68.0	30.9	58.7
Superior instruction.		149	124	17	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
Instruction not ascertained.		83	83	11	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4

It appears from this table that of the ordinary criminals committed to Irish gaols in 1878, a large proportion were wholly uneducated. Of the men and boys 29.6 could neither read nor write, the proportion in England of this class in 1878-79 being considerably lower, viz., 28.6. The difference in the numbers of those who could read and write well in the two countries is striking—in Ireland the proportion of this class to the total number of men committed being 39.9 per cent., while in England and Wales it was only 3.8. There is also a marked difference, of an opposite kind, in the numbers of those who received an imperfect education. In England and Wales 68.2 per cent of the men and boys could read or read and write imperfectly; in Ireland only 19.5 per cent. were of this class. Men of superior education accused were, in Ireland, 0.5; and in England, 0.1.

In the case of women and girls, it appears that in Ireland the largest proportion—nearly two-thirds (49.5 per cent.)—were wholly uneducated; in England and Wales only 29.2 per cent. were wholly ignorant. There is a similar striking contrast between the two countries in the case of women and girls who could read and write well as appeared in the corresponding class of men and boys. In Ireland 10.5 per cent of the women and girls were of this class; but in England and Wales only 1.7 of the women and girls could read and write well. It thus appears that in both countries a very large proportion of the criminals committed to the larger district prisons are wholly ignorant. This is especially true of the women and girls committed to Irish prisons.

The Irish National School system seems to be successful for the class that falls within its reach; but the want of compulsory education leaves a considerable substratum not reached by the Irish National system, allowing a wholly ignorant class to grow up to form such a large proportion of those committed to prison.

In France the statistics in former volumes are distinguished as to sex, and the exact of total want of education was 23.9 per cent. for men, and 54 per cent. for women; in the French statistics for 1877 the number of illiterate of both sexes is 31 per cent., and those of superior instruction 4 per cent. It is, however, right to notice that the French classify all who cannot write as illiterate, while the English and Irish only classify as illiterate those who can neither read nor write.

The statistics of commitments of criminals as to the frequency of commitment, has been collected in a way to compare with the English statistics. The ordinary criminals are taken, and debtors and military prisoners excluded, as also those committed to the smaller district prisons.

The first point to observe is the much larger proportion of habitual criminals amongst women than amongst men.

Comparison of
state of instruction
with French
figures.

No commitments
of ordinary
criminals.

COMMITTEES OF ORDINARY CHURCHES.

	Number		Percentage.			
			Ireland 1875		England 1875	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total number,	29,875	18,589	169	169	189	169
First Communion,	16,121	4,916	52	27	65	27
Re-communication,	13,582	11,111	45	52	34	52

Part I.
CHURCHES
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER III.
Clergymen, &c., in
England and
Ireland.

Re-communication
of Ordinary
Churches.

The recommitments amongst women in England was 5.3 per cent, as compared with 3.4 per cent. amongst men. In Ireland it was 7.3 per cent. as compared with 4.6 per cent. amongst the men.

The recommitments shown in this Table are classified in the next Table in the same manner as in the English Statistics, and the English per centages of each class to the total of each sex is added for comparison.

KINDS OF RECOMMUNICATIONS WHICH AFFECTED THE TOTAL	Total of both sexes.	Men.	Women.	Percentage per cent. to the Total of each Sex.			
				Ireland, 1875.		England, 1875-6	
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Total number of recommitments,	55,883	15,252	11,161	169	169	189	169
Once previously,	4,503	4,030	2,473	31.5	22.5	43.9	25.9
Twice do,	3,464	2,595	1,169	16.5	14.5	17.4	13.6
Three do,	2,328	1,554	701	11.1	7.8	10.3	9.8
Four do,	1,613	935	477	8.7	6.1	6.9	7.5
Five times previously,	1,506	745	396	5.3	6.8	5.9	5.2
Six or more times previously,	2,545	1,044	2,003	7.4	9.0	4.2	7.6
Eight, nine, or ten times do,	3,189	942	1,947	6.7	11.2	6.8	5.5
Above ten times,	3,097	2,007	3,069	14.4	27.4	5.5	22.9

It will be observed that the frequency of recommitments above ten times is much greater in Ireland than in England. In the case of men the Irish proportion reaches 14.4 per cent, while the English proportion is only 5.5 per cent. In the case of the women the difference is still greater, 27.4 per cent. or more than a fourth of the entire number as compared with 22.9 per cent. in England.

So far back as 1862 provision was made in England for granting certificates of approval to Prisoners' Aid Societies. This law was not extended to Ireland till 1877, and only one Prisoners' Aid Society has been as yet certified in Ireland, the one in Belfast, whilst they have been for many years in operation in England.

West of a certificate
of Prisoners' Aid
Societies.

In Ireland, so far back as 1840, a Refuge for Women Discharged from Prison was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Fry, the philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, on a plan of having Protestants and Roman Catholics together. This institution, called the Shelter, in Harcourt-road, is now confined to Protestants alone, and in the refuge for Protestant women convicts, of whom there were 4 at the end of 1877, the Roman Catholics having established a separate refuge at Golden Bridge for women convicts, whose number at the end of 1877 was 51.

The Protestants as part of United Christian Work have started a Prison Mission, and there were 35 there at the end of the year, and 887 received during the year. The Roman Catholics have not yet started a Prison Mission, or extended their Refuge for Women

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CHARTER OF
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Confinement and
at large

Age and sex of
ordinary prisoners.

discharged from Convict Prisons to those discharged from other Prisons, and the Protestant Prison Mission, not being limited in its constitution or operation to Protestants, has not been certified as a Prisoners' Aid Society.

The success of State assistance to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in 1843 in developing the institutions at Cahir and Merion, and in the case of Industrial Schools and Reformatories, points to the importance of increased assistance in Ireland to Prisoners' Aid Societies, especially for prisoners under 21.

The following summary shows the age and sex of the ordinary prisoners (other than debtors and persons charged with military and naval offences) committed to the larger District Prisons in Ireland in 1879, together with the proportions per cent. of each sex at the different age-periods to the total number of each sex, with the corresponding proportionate numbers for England and Wales in 1878, added for comparison:—

Ages.	Total of both Sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportions per cent.			
				Ireland, 1879.		England, 1878.	
				Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Total,	64,405	39,073	12,552	100	100	100	100
Under twelve years,	140	112	28	0.4	0.9	0.6	8.1
Twelve years and under sixteen,	846	738	108	9.5	0.8	4.2	1.7
Between years and under twenty-one,	8,993	6,284	2,709	21.9	14.1	16.6	13.1
Twenty-one years and under thirty,	15,816	10,379	5,437	35.9	35.5	33.9	30.9
Thirty years and under forty,	19,325	12,964	6,361	43.2	39.8	21.4	25.4
Forty years and under fifty,	3,161	2,194	967	11.0	12.8	17.9	16.0
Fifty years and under sixty,	2,348	1,954	394	5.8	5.4	7.3	7.0
Above sixty years,	1,304	814	490	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.1
Age not ascertained,	98	88	10	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3

The principal feature in this Table is the success of the Industrial and Reformatory systems in Ireland. The commitments to prison of those under 16 in Ireland, are, for boys 2.9, little more than half the English proportion 5.6, so in the case of girls the Irish figure for those under 16 (3.1) is only about half the English proportion of 15.

When we get beyond the point of the State's application of the Reformatory principle the numbers between 16 and 21 rise to about eight times the number under 16, from 840 boys under 16 to 6,284 between 16 and 21. In the case of girls the increase is to fourteen times the number at the lower age, from 146 to 2,173 between 16 and 21.

As the law treats young people under 21 as minors for the purpose of marrying without consent of parents or guardians, and for the purpose of managing property, it appears to be a logical consequence that the true age for reformatory treatment and State guardianship of the neglected or criminal to extend to 21 and not 16. This has begun to be felt in the case of girls, as is shown by the Girls' Friendly Society; and the London Society for befriending young servant girls up to 20 who have been sent out from the District Pauper Schools. So also the objection to transferring girls at the early age now done from the Workhouse Schools to the adult wards of Workhouses.

Artificers of ordinary prisoners.

The statistics of the birthplace of prisoners has been collected, to compare with the corresponding statistics in England and Wales, but has not been tabulated in this report as less than 4 per cent. of the men and less than 2 per cent. of women were not born in Ireland. In England the men not born there amounts to 16.5 per cent., and the women to 27 per cent., figures large enough to make the subject a matter of research there why the numbers should be so many.

Occupations of ordinary prisoners.

The statistics of the occupations of prisoners, previous to their commitment, has been collected, and is given in a table in the Appendix to compare with the corresponding statistics in the English volume.

To make this kind of statistics of more value the heads should be settled to correspond with specified classes in the Census classification, so that the proportion of criminals in each class might be given.

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Criminal
Sentences.

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at large.

The next important figure as to women as in the English table is the number of no occupation and presumably in poverty, 29·9 per cent. of the whole. In Ireland this class reaches 45 per cent. of the whole, 6,954 out of 15,329, indicating the greater pressure of distress on women in Ireland than in England.

The institutions in which the largest number of persons were in custody at the end of the year were Industrial Schools.

The number of Industrial Schools in 1879, as compared with the number in 1878, Industrial Schools, shows the same number (51), of which 22 were in Munster, 14 in Leinster, 3 in Connaught, and 7 in Ulster.

The following summary shows the number of children under detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1879, as compared with similar statistics for the end of 1878 —

CHILDREN UNDER CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS at Ireland	End of 1878.			End of 1879.	Increase, 1879.	Decrease, 1879.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
In School,	2,689	2,873	5,562	4,599	293	—
On Licence,	150	186	336	223	—	36
Absented,	12	2	14	12	2	—
Retained in school, sentence expired,	30	23	53	63	10	—
Total,	2,881	3,084	5,965	5,117	216	—

It appears from this table that the number of children under control of Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1879 (5,965), is higher than the number (5,117) at the end of 1878, by 216; of this number 5,112 were in the school undergoing their sentence of detention, 122 were retained in school after sentence had expired, 305 were on licence, and 14 had absconded.

The following figures show the age of the children placed in these schools in 1879:—

AGE OF CHILDREN	Boys and Girls	Boys	Girls	Percentage of Total.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Total,	1,875	521	354	190	109
Under 5 years,	69	10	33	3	6
5 and under 6 years,	242	35	127	13	36
6 and under 10 years,	254	149	143	39	30
10 and under 12 years,	269	169	120	33	34
12 years and upwards,	195	105	90	31	16

It appears from these figures that 60 per cent. of the girls and 47 per cent. of the boys are brought under careful training in these schools at the early age of under ten years.

These figures show that, contrary to the practice which has hitherto prevailed, boys are being sent to Industrial Schools in as great numbers as girls, 521 boys in 1879, as compared with 354 girls.

F

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General Statistics.

CHAPTER III.
Grooms, &c., in
England and
Wales.

Industrial Schools.
Industrial School
systems of Ireland
and England and
Wales compared.

In the following table the working of the Industrial School system in Ireland is compared with that of England and Wales:—

CHARTERED IN DETENTION HOMES IN ENGLAND IN 1875, COMPARED WITH RESULTS IN IRELAND IN 1875	ENGLAND 1875	Ireland		
		Number as a portion of the Population of England not above 16 years of age in 1875 equal to that of Ireland	Irish under law then England provisions under law then	English Dis- posed under law then Irish under law then
Total number under detention in year, viz.—	3,304	3,305	—	3,305
Detained at beginning of year,	4,880	1,385	—	3,904
Received during year,	1,673	382	—	693
Total disposed of during year,	803	445	—	497
Total remaining at close of year,	6,119	2,132	—	2,690

In this table the children in the Feltham Industrial School, in England, committed under the special Act (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 169), are not included, as they are committed—not for detention, but as juvenile criminals, and fall more naturally under the head of Reformatory. The children committed to the Feltham Industrial School under the Industrial Schools Act are included.

In connection with the much larger use made of Industrial Schools in Ireland than in England and Wales, as shown by this table, the absence of any provision for compulsory education in Ireland is to be borne in mind.

Of the total number of children committed in 1875 (1,075), no less than 53 per cent. (570) could neither read nor write.

Lunatic Asylums come next to Industrial Schools in importance, from the number in them of criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics charged with intent to commit crime.

The following figures show the number detained and disposed of in lunatic asylums during 1875—

Of the total number of children committed in 1875 (1,075), no less than 53 per cent. (570) could neither read nor write.

Lunatic Asylums come next to Industrial Schools in importance, from the number in them of criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics charged with intent to commit crime.

The following figures show the number detained and disposed of in lunatic asylums during 1875—

CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND DANGEROUS LUNATICS CHARGED WITH INTENT TO COMMIT CRIME.	IRELAND, 1875		
	Men	Women	Total
Total number of such lunatics under detention during year,	1,423	1,190	3,613
Under detention at commencement of year,	1,190	1,180	4,370
Committed by Justices, under 50 & 55 Vic., c. 118,	736	490	1,226
Received from gaols under warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	85	31	116
Total number disposed of during year,	764	423	1,187
Discharged on becoming sane, on certificate of Resident Medical Superintendent,	313	243	556
Given to their friends, or disposed of as paupers, although insane,	206	213	419
Given to their friends, or disposed of as paupers, although sane,	146	66	212
Removed to workhouses, or gaols,	12	5	17
Discharged on becoming sane, by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	—	—	—
Removed to gaol for trial or punishment,	19	—	19
Escaped,	4	—	4
Total number under detention at close of year,	1,423	1,190	3,613

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GENERAL
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Criminal, &c., in
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at large.

Differences between
Irish and English
law as to
Dangerous and
Peculiar Lunatics.

penalties upon medical officers and overseers of the poor, &c., who omit to give notice, so as to have the above classes of lunatics brought before Justices

The Justices have, consequently, not to wait for evidence of "derangement of mind accompanied with an intent to commit a crime," in order to commit a lunatic under the powers conferred on them by the English Act of 1837 (1 & 2 Vic., c. 14).

In Ireland Justices have no powers similar to those under the English Lunatic Asylums Act of 1833, of sending lunatics as such to asylums. Their power, under the Irish Act of 1837 (30 & 31 Vic., c. 118), is founded on the earlier English Act of 1837, and not on the later Act of 1833, and is limited to the case of persons who have derangement of mind and intent to commit a crime, and who are dangerous lunatics or dangerous idiots.

These words are more stringent than the corresponding English Act of 1837 (1 & 2 Vic., c. 14), which limits the word "dangerous" to idiots, and allows an insane person to be committed when an intent to commit a crime is proved, though there is no certificate of the person being dangerous.

The insertion of this word "dangerous" in the Irish Statute has, it would appear from some resolutions of a Board of Governors and a Grand Jury, and from a report of one of the Lunacy Inspectors, cited in the report of the Lunacy Inquiry (Ireland) Commissioners of 1879 (page 48), led to considerable difficulty in the working of the Irish Act, when lunatics who have shown an intent to commit a crime have to wait till they have reached, or are supposed to have reached, a state dangerous to others before they are admitted to asylums. If they have become really dangerous the delay is injurious to themselves; if they have not become dangerous when committed, then the necessity of this allegation being made, in order to exercise the jurisdiction embarrasses the subsequent treatment of the case.

The fact that the Justices in Ireland have had to commit 1,276 lunatics in the year as dangerous, charged with intent to commit crime, while the Justices in England and Wales committed only 3 under their corresponding statutory power, indicates very plainly the importance of extending to Ireland the preventive provisions of the English Lunatic Asylums Act, 1833, above referred to, and of modifying the provisions of the Act of 1837 (30 & 31 Vic., c. 118), so as to correspond with the English Act of 1837 (1 & 2 Vic., c. 14).

In the "Insane, Lunatic, and other Afflicted Classes (Ireland) Bill," introduced by Lord O'Hagan in the House of Lords, in 1877, there were clauses for such an extension. The Bill was, however, postponed, at the request of the Government, for the report of the Poor Law Union Commissioners, presided over by Major the Hon. Le Poer Trench, who were, by warrant of 1st February, 1878, constituted a Lunacy Inquiry Commission.

In their report, presented this year (1879), they made out a strong case for the extension of the English law.

They show that, whilst the Commissioners of Lunacy Inquiry of 1857 ascertained that of 3,353 lunatics at large in Ireland, 1,383, or about one-half, were neglected. The result of postponing remedial legislation for twenty years has been that the lunatics at large have increased a hundredfold, to the considerable number of 6,709; and the Commissioners estimate that the neglected lunatics have increased in the same proportion, or to upwards of 3,400.

As the 3,400 neglected lunatics at large have a prior claim on the use of the existing asylum accommodation for curative cases, and as statutory provision was made in 1875 for the transfer to workhouses of chronic harmless cases, these cases,

reported to be 1,850 in number, would provide immediate space for about half (45 per cent.) of the neglected cases at large. Or these chronic cases might be dealt with on the Scotch system of boarding out. Other cases might be dealt with by giving boards of guardians in Ireland the same power as boards of guardians in England of granting outdoor relief, in cases of destitution caused by temporary disability by means of mental defect, or from mental infirmity of a person dependent on the head of a family relieved for support. In August, 1879, and again in March, 1880, Lord O'Hagan introduced a Neglected Lunatics Bill, providing for giving Irish guardians and Irish Governors of Asylums all the powers of guarding against this repeated neglect of lunatics, which the corresponding authorities have in England and Scotland.

Having secured space for the curative cases amongst the neglected lunatics, and assistance for the helpless, these Bills then provided for giving Ireland the benefit of the English law of 1853, and securing the prompt care of lunatics, so that they would no longer be subjected to the necessity of having to wait till a charge of intent to commit a crime, and becoming dangerous to others, could be established against them; and so this class of dangerous lunatics would be reduced to the same small proportions that have prevailed in England ever since the Act of 1853 came into operation there.

The immediate use of the information the Police now collect as to the lunatics now neglected, would not interfere with the ultimate adoption of the Commissioners' recommendation—that, for a moderate fixed remuneration, it should be made the duty of the dispensary medical officer to visit and report upon the condition and treatment of every lunatic within his district.

In 1879 there were 10 Reformatory Schools in operation in Ireland, 5 for boys and 5 for girls.

The following summary shows the number under detention and under control at end of 1879, with corresponding figures for end of 1878 for comparison:—

NUMBER OF CHARGES OF REFORMATORY OR INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND	End of 1878			End of 1879	Increase at 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total Boys and Girls.	Total.		
In School,	803	225	1,100	1,079	22	—
On license,	50	1	61	100	—	19
In Prison,	3	—	3	4	—	1
Abandoned, sentence unexpired,	11	2	13	12	1	—
Retained in School, sentence expired,	—	10	10	6	4	—
Total,	967	248	1,308	1,301	7	—

From this table it appears that there were 7 more under Reformatory control in Ireland in 1879 than in 1878, the number being 1,301. There were 22 more in the schools under sentence; 19 fewer on license; 1 fewer in prison; and 1 more had abandoned, and sentence was unexpired; and 4 more were retained in school after sentence had expired waiting for a situation.

Of the 1,301 in the schools, 967 were boys and only 241 girls. This large excess of boys, as contrasted with the large excess of girls noticed in Industrial Schools, arises from boys being allowed at an early age greater liberty than girls, and so being more liable to commit thefts and other offences which would render them liable to be sent to Reformatories.

Part I.
CHRONIC
REFORMATORY.
—
CHAPTER III.
Criminals, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.

Reformatory
Schools.

Number in con-
finement.

PART I.
GENERAL
STATISTICS.

The position of the children committed in 1879 to Reformatories in Ireland, as regards parental control, is shown in the following table:—

GENERAL III. <i>Orphans, &c., in Confinement and at large.</i>		Proportion per cent.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	Total committed.	220	43	100	100
	One parent dead.	22	6	10	14
	Total orphans.	38	3	8	7
Degree of neglect.	Illegitimate, deserted, or one or both parents destitute or criminal.	64	15	29	36
	Under control of parents, other than above	104	23	47	46

Of the boys 48 per cent, and of the girls 48 per cent, were under parental control.

The illegitimate, deserted, or where one or both parents destitute or criminal amounted to 29 per cent. of the boys and 36 per cent. of the girls. The orphans were only 8 per cent. of boys and 7 per cent. of girls.

Degree of
instruction.

The degree of instruction of children committed to Reformatory Schools is shown in the following summary:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys. 100.	Girls. 100.
Total committed.	220	43	—	—
Neither read nor write.	50	21	44	49
Read as good and write imperfectly.	88	21	37	49
Read and write well.	42	1	19	2
Superior instruction.	—	—	—	—

What of education. The want of education is pointedly shown in this summary. Of the boys committed to Reformatories, 44 per cent. were wholly uneducated; only 19 per cent. could read and write well, while the remainder, 37 per cent., had received a small amount of education. Amongst the girls 49 per cent. were wholly uneducated, and 49 per cent. could only read, or read and write imperfectly, and only 2 per cent. could read and write well.

The Reformatory
system of Ireland
and of England
and Wales com-
pared.

The proportion of the children who were sent to Reformatory Schools to the total number under 16 years of age who were committed to prison, is the true test of the application of the Reformatory principle in Ireland and in England and Wales.

COMPARISON OF JUVENILE COMMITTEES IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES	Total number of Boys and Girls committed to Reformatories.		Total number of Boys and Girls under 16 years of age committed to Prison.		Proportion of those committed to Reformatory who were further committed to Prison.	
	In Ireland in 1879.	In England and Wales in 1879.	In Ireland in 1879.	In England and Wales in 1879.	In Ireland in 1879.	In England and Wales in 1879.
Total.	243	1,632*	1,025	6,818*	Per cent. 24.2	Per cent. 22.9

It thus appears that of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to goal in Ireland, 24.2 per cent. were further sent to Reformatories, of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to goal in England, a slightly

* Includes Industrial School, Millbank, appears to serve the purpose of both a goal and a Reformatory, and the total number of commitments to it in 1871 (49) under the Special Act has been added in this table to both the goal and the Reformatory figures for England.

smaller fraction, 23.9 per cent, were sent to Reformatories. So that the Reformatory principle is now carried out to an equal extent in Ireland and in England and Wales.

In concluding this chapter respecting criminals under confinement, an estimate of the criminal population in the two countries has been attempted. The number of criminals under confinement in the several places of punishment on a given day is perfectly definite, and readily obtained in the statistics already given. It only remains to summarise the figures for each class of confinement in a short table. But with regard to the criminals at large, the numbers are not so easily obtained. In both countries the Police have made returns of all the persons in each Police district known or suspected to be of the criminal classes in the month of April. But as these figures are founded largely upon mere opinion or hearsay, and relate to numbers so obviously connected with the vigilance and numbers of the Police, they do not form a perfectly basis of comparison between any two countries. From the peculiar circumstance of the Police in Ireland being entirely under central control, and from their greater number, as already pointed out, a comparison with England and Wales, on the basis of these Police returns, must be considered as disadvantageous to Ireland, and as affording an approximation only to the true facts of the case.

In the following table the number of persons under detention for criminal reasons in all Ireland at the end of 1875, with the number per cent in each class, is compared with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales on 30th September, 1875.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER DETENTION IN PLACES OF PUNISHMENT OR REFORM

PLACES OF PUNISHMENT OR REFORM	ENGLAND and Wales Total of both Recess.	As a portion of the Population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland Total of both Recess.	Percentage to Total	
			Ireland	England and Wales
Total in all places of punishment or reform, —	6,583	9,799	300	100
In places of punishment,	3,641	6,963	33.9	67.0
Prisons, solitary prisons, military, and debtors, Courts, — — — — —	2,672† 969	4,360 3,603	28.4 9.5	42.2 22.2
In places of reform, — — — — —	2,942	2,836	64.0	33.0
Industrial Schools, — — — — —	2,929	1,125‡	89.9	33.6
Reformatory Schools, — — — — —	1,101	1,711	11.9	33.4

It appears that in Ireland the persons held in confinement for punishment or reform under the law, are more numerous than in a corresponding portion of England and Wales. But in Ireland the proportion of children in Industrial Schools is 52.9 per cent, as compared with 22.4 per cent. in England and Wales. As there is no other form of compulsory education in Ireland except in industrial schools, these institutions are much made use of. In England and Wales, on the other hand, the convicts in a portion of the population equal to Ireland are 2,360 in number, as compared with 929 in Ireland.

The Police returns of criminal classes at large have been obtained under the three heads of—known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons; and the ages follow the Industrial and Reformatory School period, viz., the number under 16 years and the number above 16 years.

* In the case of Charles Francis, on 2nd March, 1875.

† Including 39 in Reformatory

‡ Including number at and of year under Special Act in Reformatory School.

PART I.

CRIMINAL
SERVICES.

CHAPTER III.

Criminals, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.General classes of
large in Ireland
and in England
and Wales com-
pared.

In compiling returns, the Police in Ireland have, as in England, been directed to follow the rule that persons known to have been living honestly for one year at least subsequently to their discharge after any conviction, should not be returned in the class of known thieves and depredators.

In the following table the number of criminal classes at large in Ireland in April, 1879, is contrasted with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales in 1877-8.

CRIMINAL CLASSES AT LARGE	Ireland, 1879			England and Wales, 1877-8.	Proportion to Ireland less than in England and Wales	Proportion to England and Wales less than in Ireland
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.			
Total of all ages,	3,125	1,453	4,578	3,697	3,690	—
Total under 16 years of age,	304	81	385	1,363	370	—
Total 16 years and above,	1,821	1,372	3,193	2,334	4,321	—
Suspected persons,	1,905	1,006	2,911	4,733	2,595	—
Under 16 years of age,	147	54	201	628	487	—
16 years and above,	1,758	952	2,710	4,065	1,768	—
Known thieves and depredators,	263	319	582	3,970	3,144	—
Under 16 years of age,	23	80	103	625	518	—
16 years and above,	240	239	479	3,345	2,595	—
Receivers of stolen goods,	108	55	163	254	110	—
Under 16 years of age,	5	7	12	1	—	8
16 years and above,	103	48	151	253	110	—

It thus appears that, notwithstanding the greater proportionate number of the Police in Ireland than in England, the returns of the Police as to criminal persons at large are much more favourable to the former country than the latter. In Ireland the total number, 3,125, is little more than a third the total in a corresponding portion of the population of England and Wales, 3,697; the proportion of youthful criminals, 385, is less than a fourth of the English figure, 1,363; although in the case of youthful receivers of stolen goods, the number in Ireland is 5, as compared with 1 the English proportionate number. The proportion of known thieves and depredators, 582, is little more than a fifth of the English figure, 3,970; and the proportion of youthful criminals of this class, 12, is about an eighth of the English figure, 625.

Criminal popula-
tion (whether at
large or in con-
finement) on a
given day in
Ireland and in
England and
Wales compared.

In the following table the total number of criminals on a given day, both in confinement and at large, as compiled from Police returns and returns from prisons, &c., in Ireland and in England and Wales, is compared with the total population:—

	Number in Confinement.	Number at Large.	Total Number of Criminals and Fugitives.	In every 10,000 of Population.
Ireland,	4,643	3,536	8,179	15
England and Wales,	34,439	46,426	80,865	33

If we exclude criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics committed on account of an intention to commit a crime, and exclude children in Industrial Schools, so as to confine our definition of criminals to those in Prisons and Reformatories, and criminals at large known to the Police, it appears, according to the above table, that in every 10,000 of the population of England and Wales, 33 persons belong to the criminal classes, while in every 10,000 of the population of Ireland the proportion is only 15.

CHAPTER IV.—COST OF THE REPRESSION OF CRIME

The returns in this volume show the cost of repression of crime, to compare with the cost as shown in the English Criminal Statistics, under the heads of Police, Persons in Confinement, and Criminal Prosecutions

Part I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS
—
CHAPTER IV
Cost of Repressing
Crime.
—
Cost in Ireland
and in England
and Wales
compared.

Cost of Repressing Crime	In Ireland in 1879	In a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1877 equal to that of Ireland	In England and Wales in 1877 equal to that of Ireland	In England and Wales in 1877 equal to that of Ireland
Total cost, other than as to lunatics.	£ 1,431,853 0 6	£ 897,651 0 0	£ —	£ 334,302 0 0
Police.	1,317,455 0 6	662,364 0 6	—	185,102 0 6
Criminals in confinement other than lunatics.	172,758 0 6	192,622 0 6	36,842 0 0	—
Prosecutions.	41,634 0 0	32,665 0 0	—	22,554 0 0

In this table the cost of criminal and dangerous lunatics in Ireland and of criminal lunatics in England and Wales has not been included, on account of the great difference in the law on the subject in the two countries, referred to in Chapter III., p. 38.

For a similar reason the cost of Industrial Schools has not been included in this total. These institutions are used in Ireland to a larger extent than in England and Wales, owing to the want of any statutory provision for compulsory education in Ireland, and the smaller amount of education of the poor provided for in connexion with out-door relief under the Irish Poor Law, than in similar circumstances under the English Poor Law.

It appears from this table that the sum expended in repressing crime in England and Wales is proportionately less than the corresponding expenditure in Ireland by £554,202 in amount, being only £837,651, as compared with £1,431,853 in Ireland.

In a proportionate population in England and Wales the Police cost £252,102 less than in Ireland.

There was £36,842 less expended on prosecutions (excluding requests in both countries) in a proportionate part of England and Wales than in Ireland.

Criminals in confinement, other than lunatics, cost more in England and Wales—the Irish figure, £172,758, being £26,842 less.

The following summary shows the Police Force in Ireland in 1879, compared with the number in 1878, at the periods of the year stated in the tables—

Department and Police	1878	1879.	January, 1879	December, 1878
<i>Royal Irish Constabulary.</i>				
Effective strength—Officers.	341	343	1	—
Head-Constables, Constables, &c.	11,637	11,622	58	—
Total.	11,978	11,965	59	—
<i>Dublin Metropolitan Police.</i>				
Superior Officers.	30	35	—	—
Sergeants and Constables.	1,098	1,065	13	—
Total.	1,128	1,100	13	—
Grand Total.	13,106	13,065	72	—

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The number of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been increased by 88 men, and 1 officer, and the number of the Dublin Metropolitan Police increased by 13 men, making a total of 102, following a decrease of 161 in 1878.

For reasons explained in former volumes, the Royal Irish Constabulary may be considered as corresponding to the English Police in counties, boroughs, and dockyards, but differs from the English Police Force in being placed exclusively under the control of the Central Government, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police may be considered as similar to the London Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police taken together.

The comparison of Police in the two countries is confined to the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police in Ireland, and the London Metropolitan Police and county and borough Constabulary in England and Wales, and the county and borough Police in Scotland.

Proportion of
Police to popu-
lation.

The English and Scotch proportions of Police to population are as follows:—

London Metropolitan Police,	35	in every 10,000 of the population.
Scotch Boroughs,	16	" "
English Boroughs other than Metropolitan,	14	" "
English Counties outside Metropolitan and Boroughs,	9	" "
Scotch Counties,	6½	" "
All England and Wales (population 1871),	12	" "
All England and Wales (population 1878),	12	" "
All Scotland, (population 1871),	10	" "

A column in the first table in the Appendix shows the proportion which the number of effective force of Constabulary bears to the population in the various counties, and in towns with a separate Police force, in Ireland. In the following countries the proportion of Police to population is the smallest, as will be seen from the table:—

London,	8	in every 10,000 of the population.
Down,	5	" "
Armagh,	30	" "
Antrim,	18	" "

In the following countries in Ireland the proportion of Police is the largest:—

Westmeath,	36	in every 10,000 of the population.
Monagh,	33	" "
King's County,	32	" "

The proportion of Police, for comparison with similar districts in England and Scotland are as follows:—

Dublin Borough Police,	30	in every 10,000 of the population.
Dublin Metropolitan Police,	31	" "
Slight other Cities and Towns,	25	" "
Counties outside above 10 Cities and Towns,	20	" "
All Ireland (including Dublin and Reserve),	31	" "

The proportion of Police—including County Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—but including Deputy and Reserve Force—to the Census population of Ireland in 1871 was 21 in every 10,000 of the people, while in England and Wales—including Superior Officers—in 1878 it was only 13* in every 10,000 of the population in 1871, and only 12 if compared with the estimated population in 1878. The Scotch proportion—including Superior Officers—is 10.

Detectives.

In England there was a special class of Detective Officers, the number of which in 1877-78 was 438. In the Royal Irish Constabulary there is only a Detective Director, and the members of the different branches of the Force are selected, when necessary, to act as detectives; but in the Police of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District there is an entire division of 42 effective men (25 Constables, 17 Sergeants,) with 1 Inspector, and 1 Superintendent, who are detectives.

* The way the proportion is stated in the English Statistics is 1 in 740 on the Census of 1871, and 1 in 611 for middle of 1878.

The following table shows the total cost of the Police Establishments in Ireland in 1879, as compared with that for 1878 :—

Cost of Police Establishments.	1878 *.	1879.	Excess, 1879.	Excess, 1878.
Total of all Ireland.	£ 1,217,256 0 6	£ 1,195,383 9 9	£ 21,872 6 6	—
Royal Irish Constabulary.	1,073,799 0 0	1,069,819 0 0	3,980 0 0	—
Dublin Metropolitan Police.	143,457 0 0	125,564 0 0	17 0 0	—

This table indicates an increase in the total cost of the Police Force of £21,181 in 1879, following increases of £5,744 in 1878, £20,807 in 1877, and decreases of £34,844 in 1875 and £9,394 in 1876.

The slight change in the demand for extra police during the year ended 30th September, 1879, was shown by the fact that the greatest number chargeable in any month only reached 741 in September, 1879, as against 737 in October, 1877, the least number chargeable, in March, 1878, of 584, was above the minimum of 254 in July, 1878.

The cost of criminal penalties and dangerous lunatics charged with an intention to commit a crime, which has been excluded from the following table for reasons explained at page 38, *supra*, is £105,308. The corresponding figure in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland was only £7,849; this extraordinary difference arose from the marked differences in the law as to the power of Justices in respect of pauper lunatics, and as to the treatment of the lunatics whose sentences have expired, pointed out in Chapter III, *supra*.

In the case of Industrial Schools, also excluded from the table, the total expenditure returned is £117,849—Imperial Taxes, £63,017; Local Rates, £21,274; other sources, £33,558. In England and Wales the cost in 1878 was £180,937, or for Irish proportion of population £50,215. The larger expenditure in Ireland arises from Industrial Schools being the only form of compulsory education yet sanctioned in Ireland.

The cost of criminal classes, other than lunatics, in confinement in 1879, as compared with the corresponding cost in a portion of the population of England and Wales in 1878 equal to that of Ireland, was as follows :—

COST OF CRIMINAL CLASSES IN CONFINEMENT.	In Ireland in 1879.	In a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1878 equal to that of Ireland.	In Ireland Jan. Dec. in England and Wales.	In England and Wales Jan. Dec. in Ireland.
Total of places of confinement.	£ 173,735	£ 196,697	£ 39,918	£ —
Prisons.	145,790	173,123	27,658	—
Reformatories.	27,945	23,574	—	£ 113

The cost of State Prisons in Ireland, including what were formerly Convict Prisons, State Prisons, County and Town Gaols, and the 43 Bridewells that are still retained, are taken at £145,790, the sum in the Parliamentary Estimates for 1880-81, the particulars are given therein in great detail. The corresponding English figure for 1878 is £173,123.

As to Reformatories, the total costs in Ireland are returned as £27,005—£16,796 charged to Imperial Taxes, £7,350 to Local Rates, and £3,859 to other sources. In

* Royal Irish Constabulary for year ended 31st March, 1879. Dublin Metropolitan Police for year ended 31st December, 1879.

TABLE I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER IV.
*Cost of Prosecuting
Crimes.*

in calculating the corresponding figure for England and Wales, it has been necessary, in addition to the contribution from the Treasury of £78,752, and contribution from parents of £5,697, which are the only items returned in England and Wales, as to Reformatories, and the Middlesex part of Fellingham school treated as a Reformatory, to add a sum of £46,895, to cover the estimated expenditure, from other sources, based on the returned cost of £28 16s. 2d. per annum of children in the Middlesex department of the Fellingham school, to approximate to the true cost and obtain a figure truly comparable with the costs returned for the Irish schools. This gives a total of £119,444, and for Irish proportion of population £26,542.

Costs of Criminal
Prosecutions.

The form of return as to costs of criminal prosecutions, settled in 1872, has been continued. It brings the information up to 31st March, 1879. As a large part of prosecutions of the crimes of the preceding year take place at the January Sessions and March Assizes, the expenses for the year ended 31st March more nearly represent the cost of the crimes of the calendar year under consideration than was possible with the date in previous returns of expenses, which were for the year ended 1st of October.

CRIMINAL CRIMES.	Costs of Criminal Prosecutions.		Ireland, 1878-79.	Ireland, 1876-78.
	1878-79.	1877-78.		
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Total of all Ireland,	81,424 0 0	66,701 0 0	—	7,247 0 0
Assizes and Commission Courts,	43,750 0 0	49,166 0 0	—	3,371 0 0
Quarter Sessions,	18,806 0 0	17,834 0 0	—	3,376 0 0
Justices' Sessions, Inquests, and Police Courts,	2,215 0 0	1,715 0 0	402 0 0	—

This table shows a decrease in the cost of criminal prosecutions in Ireland in 1878-79 below 1877-78, of £7,247, decreasing the amount to £81,424.

Costs of Criminal
Prosecutions in
England and
Wales.

As Parliament in 1879 adopted the system of public prosecution for England and Wales, to come into operation on 1st of January, 1880, the comparison of cost of the English with that of the Irish system, especially in the matter of Coroner's inquests, in previous reports has been omitted.

The principle of uniformity in the three Kingdoms has been recognised, and when the English public prosecution system has got into working order the comparison will become valuable again.

Costs of Coroner's
and Witnesses at
Coroner's inquests.

For the reasons explained in the report for 1878 for omitting the costs of Coroner's inquests as no longer a necessary step in a criminal proceeding, they are omitted from the English figures taken for comparison with the Irish in first Table of this chapter.

PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The Irish Judicature Act of 1837, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1838, extends to Ireland the principles of the English Judicature Act of 1833. Both Acts are on the model of the Scotch system of Judicature—of having a single High Court of Justice, with subordinate local Courts more or less connected with it.

In Scotland the concurrent jurisdiction between the High Court and the larger District, or Sheriff's Court, extends to so many branches of jurisdiction, and the same Judge (the Sheriff's Substituted) acting not only in the larger district but in the smaller district, or Sheriff's Small Debt Court blends Scotch Administration of Justice into one complete organisation.

In the lowest of these Courts, the small debts disposed of by the Sheriff Substituted was £166,519, as compared with £28,533 disposed of by Justices of the Peace, showing how small is the amount of business not disposed of by the permanent judicial staff of the Scotch Courts.

The completeness of the Scotch system turns upon the reform carried out there in 1746, of making the Sheriff Substituted a permanent executive and judicial officer acting under the Sheriff or Scotch County Court Judge—a reform which was recommended for Ireland by a Royal Commission in 1826.

The Sub-Sheriff in Ireland acts for both the High Court of Justice and the County Court; and the principle of having common officers for both, has been recognised in the consolidation of the offices of Clerks of the Crown and Peace.

In England distinct Officers, called High Bailiffs were created for the County Courts, and the Sheriff does not act there in the case of County Court executions.

The High Bailiffs are being consolidated in England with the Registrars of the County Courts on the Scotch model.

The delay in reforming the office of Sub-Sheriff in Ireland has arisen from not following the Scotch model, where the reform is complete; but, instead, taking as a partial guide the English model, where it has not been attempted.

In Scotland the Probate Jurisdiction has, by a succession of Acts, commencing in 1834, been conferred on the Scotch County Courts, the Divorce and Matrimonial Jurisdiction, being alone transferred to the High Court.

By Statute 39 and 40 Vic., c. 70, the office of Commissary Clerk, corresponding to that of District Registrar of the Court of Probate in Ireland, has been abolished after the tenure of the present officers; and the duties annexed to the office of Sheriff's Clerk, corresponding to the Clerk of the Crown and Peace in Ireland.

In England a common law has been established between the High Court and the Local Courts. Seventy Registrars of County Courts and four Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancashire having been appointed District Registrars of the High Court of Justice.

In Ireland the District Registrars of the Court of Probate have been dealt with neither on the Scotch model, of having their duties transferred to Clerks of the Crown and Peace, or to the Reformed office of Sub-Sheriff, nor on the English model of being utilized as Local Registrars of the High Court of Justice.

Expensive separate buildings, and a considerable staff is thus maintained that might be utilised for the benefit of the public, if either the Scotch or English model

Irish, Scotch, and English Civil Jurisdiction compared.

Comparison between District and Local Courts in Scotland.

Proposed extension of Scotch Reform of Sheriff Substituted to Ireland.

Comparison between District and Local Courts in England.

PART II.
JUDICIAL
SYSTEMS.

*Irish, Scotch, and
English Jurisdic-
tions compared.
Arrangement of
Tables.*

were followed. The transition state, the offices are thus left in, has led to the inferiority of Irish to Scotch legislation and administration, on such matters as the Intestate Widows' Acts as noticed at p. 61 *infra*, in connexion with Local Registrars.

The Tables in this part include the Civil Jurisdiction of all Courts in Ireland arranged in the following order:—

The Courts and Offices are divided first into those which relate to the Central Administration of Justice—that is, where there is only one centre for all Ireland, for the jurisdiction; and, secondly, into those which relate to the Local Administration of Justice. This class is subdivided into larger and smaller District Administration of Justice, according to the size of the districts into which Ireland is divided for the Special Jurisdiction.

I.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Central Administration of Justice includes the High Court of Justice, with its five divisions—Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and the Probate and Matrimonial Division.

There are two ordinary Courts:—The High Court of Admiralty, which, on the death or resignation of the present Admiralty Judge, will form part of the Probate and Matrimonial Division, and the Court of Bankruptcy, which in the transition state of the subject of Bankruptcy Reform, has not been finally dealt with.

The Central Appellate Jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland, Court for Crown Cases Reserved, Court for Cases Reserved for Judges of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, the Privy Council in Ireland, Her Majesty in Council, and House of Lords, have been grouped along with the other Central Jurisdictions, as being so closely connected with them, and are not placed after the Local Jurisdictions, as in the English volume.

In the arrangement of the Tables of the different Divisions of the Supreme Court, the order in the English volume has been, to a large extent followed, placing the Chancery Division first, instead of after the Common Law Divisions, as in previous volumes before 1878.

The chief business of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions (the proceedings at the Pleas side) is given in consecutive tables for more convenient comparison.

The proceedings at Jury Trials in Dublin of these three Divisions, and the Dublin County Court Appeals, are grouped together, as the business is really transacted on a consolidated plan. With these, the proceedings at Chambers before a single Judge, and the cases of minor importance remitted to County Courts are grouped together.

The exclusive jurisdiction of each of these divisions at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench, as to election petitions and acknowledgments of married women in the Common Pleas and at the Revenue side of the Exchequer, are given last, as the business is so small, compared with that transacted on the Pleas side of these divisions.

The offices of Registration of Judgments and Record of Title are grouped together, and along with them is given the Registry of Deeds; as the consolidation of some of all of these offices has been officially recommended, and some of such recommendations have been made the basis of statutory provisions.

As the Judicature Act contemplates the consolidation of the Chancery, Common Law, and Land Judges' Telling Office, the statistics as to these three departments have been grouped together.

As the business of the Receiver's Office of the Land Judges corresponds with a large part of the business of the Registrar in Lunacy (that relating to the Accounting of Committees of Estates of Lunatics), the statistics of the two offices have been placed together.

*Central Adminis-
tration of Justice.*

*Arrangement of
Tables.*

In the Accountant General's Office, again, the Probate and Matrimonial and the Chancery business have been brought together.

So, in like manner, the information from the Inland Revenue Department, as to all the law taxes, is included in one return.

The Central Administration of Justice in Ireland now corresponds with great closeness to the English model, upon which it is framed, with the exception of Bankruptcy Jurisdiction (which is not finally settled in England, a Bill on the subject having been introduced in the session of 1879) and the law of Divorce.

The Jurisdiction as to Divorce in Ireland is still, to a large extent, in the state the law was in England before the Divorce Court was established in 1857. Contrary to the entire spirit and policy of the Judicature Act that each division of the High Court of Justice should have power to do complete justice in a case brought before it, a divorce in Ireland may involve three proceedings to give the same remedy which the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the English High Court can give, and give in certain cases, between Irish people. 1°. An action for criminal conversation, to be tried by the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division; 2°. A suit for a divorce in the Matrimonial Division; and 3°. A private Act of Parliament.

In the absolute or, as it is called, Parliamentary, Title to real property, which the Lord Judges can confer, the Irish High Court of Justice is in advance of the English High Court—Lord Cairnes, the late Lord Chancellor of England, having, as far back as 1829, proposed to extend a similar jurisdiction to England.

The English Tables of Statistics are framed to test the most remarkable feature of English Judicial Statistics; the delay of business from the short number of Judges.

In the Chancery Division in England the "remnants" or postponed cases at the end of 1874-7 were 638. The number of Judges was increased in 1874-7 from five to six, by the appointment of Mr. Justice Fry, the remnants at the end of the year were reduced to 571, or by 124 cases. This is all the result attained after an additional Judge has been at work for a year and a quarter, still it is some improvement.

So it has ever been, since the struggle in 1813 to have a single Vice-Chancellor added, the number of Judges in the Chancery Division in England has always fallen short of the business to be transacted.

In Jury Trials the arrears of business in England is no less remarkable than in the cases in the Chancery Division.

At Westminster, the number of trials heard during the year was 1,372, as compared with 958 in the previous year, but of these there were 146 undefended, and the number that really occupied time were 1,226 defended trials. The remnants at the beginning of the year were 1,125, or more than a year and a quarter's business at the previous rate. The increase of 419 in the number of cases tried had such an effect upon the business that the arrears or remnants were reduced from 1,125 to 674, which, however, is still more than half a year's business.

The arrears in Nisi Prius, or Circuit business, is not shown with the same clearness, but appears from the figures of each circuit. Upon the two Welsh circuits, taken together, 92 per cent. of the cases entered were tried, indicating a normal state of affairs where there was time to transact business. On the Oxford, the Western, the South-Eastern and Midland, only 71 per cent. were tried; on the North-Eastern the number drops to 54 per cent.; and on the Northern to 43 per cent.

The cases entered on the two circuits where the greatest delay occurred amounted to 679, or more than half the whole number of 1,330 which were tried.

This evil is thought so serious, that a remedy has been proposed for it, by extending the County Court jurisdiction in England from £50 to £200.

Part II
Jury Trials
Arrears.

Central Administration of Justice.

Exceptions to assimilation with English Jurisdiction.

Irish Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.

Irish Divorce Jurisdiction.

Irish absolute title in advance of English practice.

Arrears of business in English Courts an impediment to comparative statistics.

English Chancery Division arrears.

English arrears in cases for jury trial.

Page 11.
JENNINGS
REVISION.

Central Administration
of Justice.

English account in
the Probate and
Matrimonial
Divisions.

High Court of
Justice,
Chancery
Division.

Business in Court
before Lord
Chancellor, Master
of the Rolls, and
Vice-Chancellor.

One serious defect of chronic delay in trying cases is well known. It tempts defendants into defence for the mere purpose of gaining time.

The comparison of the English and Irish figures illustrates this in a remarkable manner. For a portion of the population of England and Wales, equal to that of Ireland, the number of writs issued was 12,368; to these no less than 5,757 defences were entered. In Ireland the number of writs issued were 25,446, while the defences were only 4,862.

The English returns do not show the arrears in Divorce cases; but in Probate cases, though not so great as in the Chancery or Common Law Divisions, the arrears are still substantial; while the trials heard and causes heard amounted to only 50 in the year, there were 21, or a fifth of a year's business, ready for hearing, and waiting to be heard at the end of the year.

The very general chronic state of arrears in nearly the entire of the business of the High Court of Justice in England has a serious effect upon the figures for the purpose of comparison, as the tendency is for the largest and heaviest cases to be arranged out of court, and disposed otherwise than by being tried, and so to make the cases actually tried not so fair an average of the entire business as if there were no arrears and every case was disposed of when it was ready for trial.

In the following summary motions are classed into special motions and orders made on matters adjourned from Chambers, and these are comparable with the heading in preceding years of orders made on motions without petitions. Causes, causes for trial, actions for trial, *decursum*, and exceptions in one class, and motions for decree or for judgment, in another class, may be compared with bills, informations and special cases heard, and thus a view of the Court business before the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellor, for the years 1879 and 1878 is given, which may, however, be conveniently compared with years preceding the Judicature Act:—

COURT BUSINESS IN CHANCERY DIVISION	1878	1879	1879	1879
REPORT LORD CHANCELLOR.				
Orders on motions special and from Chambers,	90	78	—	34
Orders on motions of decree,	25	19	6	—
Orders on petitions heard,	5	10	—	5
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., heard,	3	3	—	1
Motions for decree on judgment heard,	5	6	—	3
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., for further consideration heard,	5	3	—	—
County Court equity appeals heard,	7	2	5	—
	215	127	—	4
REPORT MASTER OF THE ROLLS.				
Orders on motions special and from Chambers,	369	265	—	4
Orders on motions of decree,	173	145	7	—
Orders on petitions heard,	75	65	—	17
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., heard,	45	35	34	—
Motions for decree on judgment heard,	35	32	4	—
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., for further consideration heard,	53	50	—	7
	621	609	15	—
REPORT VICE-CHANCELLOR.				
Orders on motions special and from Chambers,	370	552	16	—
Orders on motions of decree,	170	114	48	—
Orders on petitions heard,	85	59	—	7
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., heard,	60	45	18	—
Motions for decree on judgment heard,	34	28	—	2
Cases, <i>relates</i> , &c., for further consideration heard,	35	56	7	—
	655	512	75	—
Total,	1,309	1,306	81	—

This table shows an increase of Court business of 81 proceedings, following decreases of 43 and 153 in 1875 and 1877, but an increase of 56 in 1876, while the diminution of business in 1878 had allowed the arrears to be reduced to 28, the increase of business has raised the cases, actions, &c., awaiting a hearing at the end of the year to 35.

In the office of the Registrars of the Chancery Division, the total number of Side Bar Orders was 638 as compared with 525 in 1875 and 803 in 1877, showing an increase of 13 following the falling off of 280 in 1876, after the introduction of the new practice.

From the County Court equitable jurisdiction up to £500 personal property and £20 a year in land, the Appeals before the Lord Chancellor were 9 in number, of which 7 were heard, as compared with 4 in 1875.

Upon the hearing of the final appeal before him, Lord Chancellor Hall expressed his great satisfaction in having been instrumental in carrying this equitable jurisdiction of £500 personal property and £20 a year in land originally suggested to him by Lord O'Hagan.

The following is a summary of the proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor —

TRANSACTIONS IN CHAMBERS OF CHANCERY JUDGES.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Businesses —				
For the Administration of Estates,	168	98	16	—
Under the Charitable Trusts Act,	—	—	—	—
For appointment of Guardians and maintenance of Infants,	124	215	1	—
Other Businesses then to originate Proceedings,	3,354	2,008	385	—
Appointments (by Registrars, &c.) disposed of,	3,514	2,543	—	220
Orders made —				
Of the Class drawn up by the Registrars,	—	6	—	6
Of the Class drawn up in Chambers,	1,695	1,090	173	—
Orders brought into Chamber for presentation —				
Other than Orders for winding up Companies,	374	307	37	—
For winding up Companies,	3	4	—	1
Number of Administrations issued,	130	156	—	39
Receipts Arising,	85	33	5	—
Debts received and Allowances thereon,	£35,252	£53,389	—	£54,227
Amounts passed other than Receivers' Accounts —	£31,817	£40,566	—	£74,491
Number of Accounts,	120	206	—	175
Receipts thereon,	£328,395	£490,452	—	£354,137
Debts received and Allowances thereon,	£326,155	£488,350	—	£317,967

The result of the above table is to show an increase in the number of proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, in **Businesses for Administration of Estates and Appointment of Guardians of 11**, from 221 in 1875 to 232 in 1878, and in **Businesses other than to originate proceedings of 360**, from 3,088, in 1875 to 3,454 in 1878. There was a decrease in appointments disposed of, amounting, however, to 238 in 1,842.

There was a decrease in the amount of property passed in accounts from £745,942 to £375,454, or of £370,488, following an increase of £375,440 in the preceding year.

In the Lord Chancellor's and Master of Rolls' Chambers there were at end of year 404 Matters, or Families of Minors, relating to 975 Minors, exclusive of Matters commenced before November, 1867, and pending on the release of the Master and transferred to the Lord Chancellor's Chamber. The new Matters in the year were 38, relating to 163 Minors, as compared with 54 new Matters and 145 new Wards in 1875, figures which indicate that the extension of jurisdiction in Minor Matters to the County Courts has not diminished the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

In the Examiner's office 2 witnesses were examined in 2 causes, as compared with 10 witnesses in 4 causes in 1875, and 41 witnesses in 13 causes in 1877.

Part II.
JURISDICTION.
General Administration of Justice.
Chancery Division.
Registrars' Office.

Appeals from
Equity Jurisdiction in
County Courts.

Chief Clerk's
Returns of
proceedings in
Chambers.

Minor matters in
Lord Chancellor's
Chamber.

Examiner's Office.

First LL. JOURNAL RETURN.	The number of actions by writ of summons was 688, a great increase on the number (311) in 1878, with the proportion of 16 per cent. lower scale, and 84 per cent. of higher scale. This corresponds very closely to the proportion in England, which is 19 per cent. lower scale and 81 per cent. higher scale. The number of actions is nearly double the number (362) of bills and informations filed under the old system in 1877. The originating summonses (158) also show an increase on the summonses filed (153) in 1877. Some other figures in the Record and Writ Office indicate increase of business in 1879, such as 7,359 affidavits filed against 6,579 in 1878, and, in the Notice Department, 10,583 original documents, against 10,587 in 1878, and 39,470 copies, against 33,765 in 1878.
Central Administration of Justice Chancery Division. Clerk of Records and Writs.	
Lord Chancellor's Secretary.	The business of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office has been changed by the Judicature Act and petitions are no longer referred to the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor through the Lord Chancellor.
	The <i>Luxury</i> Petitions disposed of by the Lord Chancellor up to 1st July (when the practice was changed) were 78.
	The Lord Chancellor has now exclusive jurisdiction as to petitions for appointments of Commissioners for administering oaths for the High Court of Justice; 86 orders were made on such petitions. The warrants for Magistrates were 187, as compared with 169 in 1878. There were 5 appointments of Notaries.
Secretary at the Rolls.	The return of the Secretary at the Rolls gives the particulars of 98 petitions set down for hearing before the Master of the Rolls. It appears that 32 of these were under the Trustee Acts, and 35 under the Public Works and Railway Acts.
Crown and Hansper Office.	In the Crown and Hansper Office there were, during the year 1879, 3,730 official acts, as compared with 3,404 in 1878, and 3,371 in 1877, being a decrease of 187, following an increase of 217 in 1877.
Land Judges Registrar's Returns.	Under the Land Judges the net rental or annual value sold was £245,015 as compared with £264,236 in 1878, and the purchase money was £799,098, as compared with £1,217,027 in 1878, or 177 years' purchase, on an average of all interests and all tenures. This is below 18·2, the rate in 1878, and below the average for 6 years ended 1877, which was 19·4.
Record and Admiral Office.	There were 367 petitions filed in 1879, against 304 in 1878, only 121 being by owners. The number of cases pending in Chambers of Judges was at commencement of year 1,248, and at end of year, 1,225. These figures indicate that cases are on an average about four years before the Land Judges. The number of affidavits filed was 4,205 against 4,560 in 1878. Tenants' objections were 165, as against 180 in 1878.
Keeper of Deeds.	The number of abstracts of title lodged were 276, and the number of deeds and other documents lodged 6,936. These figures indicate the average number of deeds and documents in an ordinary abstract of title under the present system, to be 25 against an average of 35 in 1878.
Sale of Land to Tenants.	The sales to tenants under the Bright Clause of the Irish Land Act of 1870, in which charging orders to the Board of Works for advances to enable them to purchase made, were 71 in 1878, 84 in 1877, 139 in 1876, and 42 in 1875, for £20,919, £22,650, £117,421, and £43,250 respectively. Of the 42 sold in 1879, 36 were of holdings under 100 acres, 21 of holdings under 50, and 8 of holdings under 10 acres, and 22 were of holdings in Ulster, and 20 in the other provinces.
Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions.	The proceedings at the Plea side of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions are arranged in a single table for each division, although the figures have been supplied by three officers—the Clerk of Writs, the Master, and the Registrar (a title which has been substituted as more appropriate for the officer heretofore called the Clerk of the Rules). This has been done to produce tables corresponding

to those in the English volume, where the information is given in a single table for each division.

The Judicature Act has terminated the system of issuing writs in rotation of 25 each for the three Common Law Courts, or, as they are now termed, Divisions, and the result has been a very unequal distribution of business, the writs of summons for the Exchequer Division having risen from 7,668 to 11,125 in 1878, and to 19,294 in 1879, and those for the Queen's Bench having fallen from 7,667 to 4,694, and rose in 1879 to 7,436, and those of the Common Pleas fell from 7,083 to 6,207, and rose in 1879 to 9,746, so the Exchequer Division has considerably more than the number of writs issued for either of the other divisions.

Whilst the total number of writs of summons for these three divisions show a marked increase of 3,898, from 22,819 in 1878, to 29,464 in 1879, the number of cases that actually came to jury trial in Dublin fell from 265 in 1877 to 215 in 1878, but rose again above the former amount to 266 in 1879. This increase would have been much greater in 1879 had it not been from indications that the arrangements for trying cases are inadequate, the number postponed by order, or for want of time to try, or other cause, having risen from 25 in 1878 to 37 in 1879, and of the 37 no less than 41 are returned as postponed for want of time to try. That the postponements should be 90 per cent. on the trials is a very grave matter. The amount recovered at these trials, though 31 more in number, showed a decrease from £24,358 in 1878 to £22,637, indicating that it was the most important cases that suffered by the postponements.

The Judicature Act introduced a great improvement in having two Consolidated Jury Trial Courts always sitting (except in the time allowed for circuits and vacations). Hence the jurors have been relieved by having only a single panel for the three divisions. If they were further relieved, by having only a single panel for all the jury service at the same time at the Four Courts, with a fresh panel for each month, and not, as now, for parts of two or three months, the reduction of jury service to a minimum by satisfying the large class from which jurors are drawn, would remove any possible impediment to jury trials from discontent of jurors.

Of the other business of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, on the Pleas side, either leading up to or subsequent to jury trials, the single figure which will afford the simplest comparative measure of the active litigation involved in the proceedings in the different Divisions at present and in the past, is the number of affidavits filed. There were in the Queen's Bench 7,610 affidavits; Common Pleas, 8,018; and in the Exchequer, 16,830, or 25,758, a large increase on the number (13,277) in 1878. In 1877 the total number was only 14,092, made up of 4,228 in the Queen's Bench, 5,945 in the Common Pleas, and 4,749 in the Exchequer.

The Judges for Jury trials in Dublin also hear Appeals from the Courts of the Recorder of the City of Dublin and of the Chairman of the County of Dublin.

The statistics of these appeals or rehearings in 1879 and 1878 are as follows:—

APPEALS (REHEARINGS)	Settled	Advised	Reversed	One Appeal, before Judges of Consolidated Jury Trial Courts
From Decree or Decision of Recorder of Dublin, or of Chairman of County of Dublin, (including cases stated),				
1879,	28	11	13	2
1878,	26	13	5	7

PART II.

JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

Central Administration of Justice

Queen's Bench,
Common Pleas,
and Exchequer
Division.Cases remitted to
County Courts.

The proceedings as to cases to be remitted to County Courts are as follows:—

PROCEEDINGS UNDER STAT. 35 & 36 VIC., CAP. 113.	1875.	1876.	JANUARY, 1877.	DECEMBER, 1877.
Number of applications to remit to inferior Courts,	363	347	16	—
Number of applications refused,	55	50	5	—
Number of applications granted,	308	297	11	—
<i>In Cases of Contract under £50</i>				
Number of applications granted,	510	496	14	—
<i>In Cases of Tort</i>				
Number of applications granted under sec. 4,	33	331	—	3
Discharge security for costs, and continuing in possession				
Copies,	1	1	—	—
Failing to give security, and so remitted,	97	109	—	3

It appears from this table that there was an increase (16) in the number of applications to remit cases to the County Courts, showing a larger number (363) than in any year since the passing of the Act—1875 (304), 1876 (270), 1878 (347). Of the 308 applications granted, 210 were in cases of contract and 98 in cases of tort. Of the cases in tort 1 was remitted in the superior Courts by giving security for costs.

Queen's Bench
Division.
—
Proceedings at the
Crown Side.

The Queen's Counsel, Attorney and Master of the Crown side has made his usual return of the business at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench. The practice of this very important branch of jurisdiction remains in a very unaltered state, and there are no published rules of practice. In 1844 the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in England obtained a power of making rules under the Statute 6 & 7 Vic., c. 20, s. 11. When the English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners made their first report, nineteen years afterwards, in 1863, the power had not been extended to Ireland. That very influential Commission, however, recommended that the Irish Judges should have the same power of making rules as the English Judges, and the power was conferred upon them in 1873, but no rules have been made, nor have new rules been made in England since the English Judicature Act of 1873.

Common Pleas
Division.
—
Election Petitions.
Acknowledgments
by Married
Women.

In 1879 there were no election petitions.

The acknowledgments by married women filed were 495, as compared with 465 in 1878, 444 in 1877, and 393 in 1876.

No Perpetual Commissions were appointed as compared with 9 in 1878. There were 89 Special Commissions granted, as compared with 75 in 1878.

In Scotland the whole machinery of Special and Perpetual Commissions is saved by the practice of having the acknowledgments of married women taken before any Justice of the Peace at his private residence. In England as many as 326 acknowledgments of married women were taken at Judges' Chambers, which saves poor women the law. In Ireland, under a similar jurisdiction, no acknowledgments were taken, but 7 were taken by County Court Judges under the 45th section of the County Court and Officers' Act, 1877. By the Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, 1880, introduced by Lord Cairns, it is proposed to abolish the acknowledgment of deeds by married women in England and Ireland.

Exchequer
Division.
—
Revenue side.

The writs issued on the Revenue side were 362, as compared with 519 in 1878. The Sole Bar Rules were only 23, as compared with 35 in 1878, and the Motions in Banco 67, as compared with 46 in 1878. There was, however, 1 Cause in Equity, and informations. The affidavits filed were 90, and the Miscellaneous Records 230.

PART II
FEDERAL
STATISTICS.

Central Administration of Justice.

Office of
Registration.

Differences
between the
Law of Judgments
in England and
Ireland.

Record of Title
Office.

Bills of Sale.

Registry of Deeds.

of the whole course of legislation down to and inclusive of the Act of 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 112), has been to reduce a judgment to a step in the course of procedure for the recovery of a debt, in Ireland, on the other hand, the legislation down to and inclusive of the Record of Title Act, 1865, has been in the opposite direction, and judgments affect land in Ireland prior to and entirely independent of execution.*

The state of the Law of Judgments in Ireland came under the notice of the Committee of Officials appointed by the Treasury to inquire into an invitation of Mr. Dillon for simplifying the Registry of Deeds,[†] Ireland, and which reported in 1876, and under the Irish Registry of Deeds Commission, appointed in 1878, which reported in 1879. The Commissioners made the following recommendations—That the several statutes relating to judgments should be consolidated, that the system of registering judgments as mortgages should be discontinued, that judgment creditors should be unable to proceed summarily for purpose of sale in the Chancery Division, in cases where the debt did not exceed £100 and the valuation of the lands does not exceed £50, judgment shall attach as a lien only upon taking such proceedings and registering it as a *lis pendens*, that sales of chattels real under *fiat facias* should be discontinued, and the remedies of judgment creditors against them shall be the same as against estates of freehold.

The total number of estates, the titles to which have been recorded in the Record of Title Office since its establishment in 1865, under Stat. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 58, sec. 67, is 679. Deducting 5 re-transfers, the total value of the remainder (674) is stated to be £2,204,354. As the record of title is limited to cases of absolute title, the benefit of the machinery thus provided is lost in the cases where it would be most appreciated—that of marketable titles, which after a lapse of time will become perfect. This principle was sanctioned for England and Wales by Lord Cairns' Land Transfer and Title Act of 1875.

There was no application to record land under the 51st section of the Act, though an interval had elapsed since the declaration of title. Only 9 new estates were recorded in the Record of Title Office in 1879. If the consideration money (£14,717) of estates recorded be compared with value of property sold, or of which title declared in Landed Estates Court in year (£199,009), it gives only about 1·5 per cent in value of the estates recorded which might have been recorded. This proportion gives a measure of the working of the Record of Title Act in the year 1879. Of the 9 estates newly recorded 4 were less than £1,000 in value, 3 were of £1,000 and under £10,000 in value, and none were estimated at £10,000 and upwards. The proceedings under the Land Debenture Act, 1865, were nil.

Bills of Sale are registered by the Master of the Queen's Bench Division, and included in his return of business at the Pleas side. They are grouped here with other offices of registration, as the consolidation of the offices for registration has been officially recommended. The number of bills of sale was 1,482, as compared with 890 in 1878, 574 in 1877, and 446 in 1876, the figures indicating the pressure on debtors during the year.

The law as to bills of sale in Ireland had been allowed to fall behind the law as to bills of sale in England, but in 1879 a Bill was introduced by Mr. Meillon, M.P., to remedy this defect, which was passed and came into operation on 1st of November, 1879.

The Registry of Deeds Office was first included in these Statistics in 1876. The Registry of Judgments Office had always been included as part of the proceedings of the Superior Courts, and the Record of Title Office as part of the Landed Estates Court. The Scotch Federal Statistics includes the Edinburgh Registry Office.

* Registration of Deeds, Ireland, Parliamentary Paper, 1874, No. 426. Reports of Committee, 23rd September, 1874, and 12th April, 1875, and of Register of Deeds, Ireland, 28th September, 1874, and 26th April, 1875.

The Registry of Deeds in Ireland is very similar to the local registry for each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and for Middlesex in England. It was applied to the whole of Ireland so far back as 1707, shortly after the first Yorkshire Registry was established in England. Interests below a 21 years' lease are exempt from registration as to their creation, but not as to their transfer; properties on the record of title do not require to be registered at the Registry of Deeds Office.

The difference between Ireland and England can be appreciated by supposing the Yorkshire system of registry by memorial applied to the whole of England and Wales, without any local register, and Lord Westbury's Act still in force—the Irish Record of Title being substantially founded upon it, and Lord Cairns' Land Transfer Act of 1875 not applying to Ireland.

The number of deeds registered in the year was 17,786, as compared with 17,161 in 1874, and 14,807 in 1876. Judgment Mortgages are included in this number, they amounted to 1,384, as compared with 520 in 1877, showing the pressure of debts. The searches made by the public were 6,598; those lodged for official search were 2,792, of which 1,594 were negative searches and 1,198 common searches. The proceedings in the office were, in some respects, in a more complete state at the end of the year than at the beginning. The abstract book, entered up to 10th November, 1875, was, on the 31st of December, 1874, entered up to the 18th December, and at the end of 1875 up to 22nd of December; the negative searches lodged and not made were reduced from 29 in 1876, to 14, and the common searches from 24 to 13. In other respects, however, the work has fallen back, thus the transcription of memorials was up to 22nd November at end of 1876, was at end of 1875 only up to 31st of October. The land index, which was complete to 4th of December, 1876, at the end of 1875 was made up only to 23rd of November.

The negative searches made and ready for delivery and not taken out amounted to no less than 540, and the common searches in like position to 83.

The system pursued in the Registry of Deeds Office has been under the consideration of the Irish Registry of Deeds Commission, which reported in 1875. It was also taken into consideration in connexion with the Scotch and English systems before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1875 on Land Titles and Transfer.

The costs taxed and certified were: In the Chancery Taxing Office, £25,463; in the Land Judges' Taxing Office, £29,514, and in the Common Law Taxing Office, £47,376; making in all £102,353. The corresponding figures for 1874 made a total of £176,740, being £74,387, £42,763, and £46,210 respectively, showing a diminution of £7,387 in the total. In the Landed Estates Court the diminution was £13,143, owing to diminution of sales, while in Chancery Division there was an increase of £3,258, and in Common Law of £1,169.

There were 62 new receivers appointed by the Land Judges, as compared with 13 in 1876. The total number under the Land Judges at the end of the year was 431.

The year's rental under the Court of the receivers who passed accounts was £438,949. Assuming the rental of Ireland to be £18,000,000, one-fortieth of Ireland, or more than many small counties, is thus under legal official management.

The non-extension to Ireland of the reforms contained in the Lunacy Regulation Acts, 1858 and 1869, which had been observed upon in earlier volumes of these statistics, was terminated by Lord O'Hagan's Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1871, Stat. 34, Vic. c. 23, and the General Orders in Lunacy of 12th July, 1871, founded thereon.

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JAMES
STEWART.
—
General Abstract
Registry of Deeds.
—
Office of
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—
Registry of Deeds.

Registry of Deeds
—
Chancery,
Land Judges,
Common Law.

Administration.
—
Receivers under
Land Judges.

PART II.

JAMES'S
STATISTICSControl *Admiralty*
Source of Justice

Administration

Lunacy Depart-
ment,
Four Courts

The chief business in the Lunacy Department in 1879, compared with 1878, was as follows:—

LUNACY OFFICE	1878	1879.	INCREASE, 1879	DECREASE, 1879
Orders of the Lord Chancellor,	465	335	75	—
Admiralty Orders,	391	358	135	—
Reports of Master,	—	3	—	3
“ Registrar,	114	43	101	—
Accounts taken by Lord Judge,	65	61	—	1
“ Registrar,	40	52	—	10
	£	£	£	£
Gross income of Lunatics, . . .	150,550	119,373	917	—

This summary indicates an increase of 75 in orders, and of 133 in affidavits.

The number of lunatics under the control of Lord Chancellor at the close of 1879 was 258, being 29 more than at the close of 1878, and 104 more than at the end of 1871. This increase at the end of eight years is satisfactory evidence of the working of the Act; still, when 623 lunatics were returned by Clerks of Petty Sessions as committed as dangerous within the year, and 149 were returned as admitted to private lunatic asylums, 29 is a small number to have been brought under the benefit of the protection of the Court for their property and persons within the year. Of these, no lunatics were found so by inquisition, the entire number (29) having been declared lunatic or persons of weak mind under the less expensive proceeding provided by the Act of 1871.

Scotch and Irish
Lunacy Jurisdiction
uncompared.

In Scotland the number of lunatics whose property was protected by what are there called Judicial Factors, equivalent to our Committees, was, ended 1878, 474; this for the population in Ireland would give 712, so that the number of lunatics that have their property directly protected by law in Scotland is nearly three times the number in proportion to the population that are so protected in Ireland.

In the session of 1879 a Bill was brought in by Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Baxter, Sir James Montgomerie, and Mr. Dalrymple to give effect to the recommendation of the Scotch Law Commissioners and Scotch Lunacy Board to give the Scotch local jurisdiction over lunatics to £100 a year, or £2,500 capital value.

For Ireland Lord O'Hagan had a clause in his Neglected Lunatics (Ireland) Bill, introduced in August, 1879, and in March, 1880, for giving County Court Judges jurisdiction up to the limit of value that the Lord Chancellor is entitled to exempt lunatics' estates from fees and taxes under the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1871.

Probate and
Matrimonial
Jurisdiction

Principal
Registry.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Probate in Ireland is similar to that of the English Court. The following is a summary of the business of the Court and the Principal Registry:—

COURT OF PROBATE—PRINCIPAL REGISTRY	1878.	1879.	INCREASE, 1879	DECREASE, 1879.
Probates and administrations with Will annexed,	1,264	1,370	—	4
Administrations without Wills, . . .	754	764	22	—
Total probates and administrations,	2,053	1,914	57	—
Caveats,	753	716	28	—
Objections,	252	141	31	—
Trials by special jury,	30	25	—	6
Trials by common jury,	14	17	—	3
Orders issued by Judge,	22	6	14	—
Court Motions,	628	562	354	—
Petitions,	8	4	3	—
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of fees received,	10,476	8,583	673	—
Total amount of taxed costs,	26,306	19,963	6,413	—

It appears from these tables that there was an increase in probates and letters of administration of 19, following a decrease of 166 in 1878. The very small amount of contentious business—only 56 trials and causes heard by the Judge in relation to 2,045 probates and administrations in the Central Registry—indicates the satisfactory working of the law of Wills and the probate jurisdiction for the class of cases disposed of at the Principal Registry.

PART II.
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

Central Administration of Justice and Matrimonial Division.

As to matrimonial causes and matters and proceedings under the Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1863, it appears that there were 17 petitions filed in matrimonial causes and matters during the year, 31 citations were issued. There were 7 decrees for divorce *a mens et thoro*, no decrees for restitution of conjugal rights, and 1 decree of nullity of marriage. There were 24 motions and 8 causes heard in the year. There was no petition under the Legitimacy Act.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial causes.

A return received from the Comptroller of Stamp Duties shows that the amount of property under which probates and administrations were sworn at Central and District Registries, taken together, in 1879 was £7,735,241. In a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to Ireland in 1878 the property passing was £26,603,800, or nearly four times as much. The amount of duty received in Ireland was £146,479.

Comptroller of Stamp Duties as to Property under Probates, &c.

The practice and procedure of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland was assimilated to that of the High Court of Admiralty in England in 1867. The Irish Court was not, however, given any jurisdiction in prize cases, and the whole subsequent course of legislation as to local jurisdiction has been different.

High Court of Admiralty.

The causes instituted in the year were only 58, as compared with 67 in 1878, and 81 in 1877.

The motions and summonses were 153, judgments and decrees 16, and instruments prepared in the Registry 176, the corresponding figures in 1878 being 138, 16, and 198 respectively, showing a total of 347, nearly the same as the total of 343 in 1878, both being considerably below the total of 509 in 1877.

Up to 1878 the law of Bankruptcy in Ireland differed from that in England, being regulated by the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, passed in 1857. Between 1857 and 1878 alterations had been twice made in the law of Bankruptcy in England—in 1861 and 1869. The reform in the Bankruptcy law of Ireland, in analogy to, though not in strict identity with, the English Act of 1869, was carried out by the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1872, which came into operation on 1st of January, 1873.

Court of Bankruptcy.

In the following summary the principal proceedings are compared with those of the preceding year —

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY	1879	1878	DECEASES, 1879	DECEASES, 1878
Petitions of Bankruptcy				
By Creditors,	217	250	86	—
By Debtors,	188	126	43	—
Petitions for Arrangement,	479	653	66	—
Summons before the Court,	2,645	7,525	1,895	—
Summons before the Chief Registrar, and Chief Clerk,	4,965	3,863	803	—

It appears that the number of petitions of Bankruptcy in 1879 was 465, showing an increase of 101 on the number, 365, in 1878, and following an increase of 38 in that year. The petitions for arrangement showed an increase of 46, from 433 to 479 following an increase of 100 in 1878.

Part II.
JUDICIAL
SYSTEM
—
Central Administration
of Justice.
—
Bankruptcy Court.
—
Insolvency.

Although Insolvency jurisdiction was thus abolished from 1st of January, 1873, by the Debtors (Ireland) Act of 1873, there were still, at the end of seven years' proceedings in winding up the cases previously in the Court, about half the sittings of the preceding year.

PROCEEDINGS IN INSOLVENCY	1873.	1878.	January, 1879.	December, 1879.
Petitions in which dividends were declared,	1	15	—	16
Settlements before the Court in Dublin for all purposes in Insolvency,	11	37	—	36
“ before the Chief Clerk,	42	67	—	25

Accountant-
General's Office
In Probate.
—
In Chancery.

In Probate business the Accountant-General carried over on 1st of October only 1544 in three accounts; in 1878 the amount was £918, and in 1877 £6,177.

In Chancery the balance was as follows —

	Year ended 31 Oct., 1873.	Year ended 31 Oct., 1878.	Balance 1879.
Balance at the end of year,	£5,456,525	£5,456,133	£264,370

In Bankruptcy.

The Accountant-General might be appointed under the Act of 1857 for the Court of Bankruptcy also, but this provision seems never to have had practical operation.

Law Taxes.

A Return has been obtained from the Inland Revenue of the Law Taxes levied in connection with High Court of Justice.

Appellate
Jurisdiction.
—
Supreme Court of
Appeal in Ireland.

The Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the three chiefs of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, the Master of the Rolls, and the two Lords Justices of Appeal, have taken the place of the Chancery Appeal Court, the Exchequer Chamber, and Court for Land Cases Reserved.

The Proceedings in 1873 are compared with those in 1878, in the following table

THE SEVEN COURTS OF APPEAL.	1873.	1878.	January 1879.	December 1879.
Set down for Argument,	113	93	50	—
Appeals from:				
Chancery Division, and Bankruptcy,	43	26	15	—
Queen's Bench,	11	33	—	11
Common Pleas,	23	16	6	—
Exchequer,	15	50	—	3
Probate, &c., and Admiralty,	5	5	5	—
Registry of Appeals, Land Cases Reserved,	11	3	5	—

The Judgments delivered were 87. In 61 of these the Judgment below was affirmed; in 19 reversed, and in 7 cases reversed with declarations, directions, or findings. There were 50 original motions heard.

In the new Court of Appeal the cases awaiting hearing at the end of the year increased from 31 in 1878, to 35 at end of 1879, a very large proportion of 113 cases for argument. This was in addition to 5 cases awaiting judgment.

The new Court of Appeal, though having so much business cast upon it, cannot sit so long as the Chancery Appeal Court. For instead of temporary arrangements having been made to meet the present Probate Judge and senior Land Judge not being liable to go circuit, the Lords Justice of Appeal are both liable to go circuit; again, the plan of having the Supreme Appeal Court sitting in two concurrent branches of three members each has not been found convenient to carry into effect without deranging other judicial business.

The Court for Crown Cases reserved has been already noticed in connexion with the Criminal Statistics. Of cases reserved for the Judges of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, as to presentments and other cases not within 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 78, two were heard, one having stood over from the previous year; both related to presentments.

The Privy Council in Ireland heard appeals against Fishery bye-laws, and applications for change of days in fairs. There were 2 applications as to burial-grounds remaining from 1876, which were rejected or withdrawn. One application to change the day for holding fairs, which was granted. There were 2 pending appeals against bye-laws made by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in both the bye-law was confirmed, and one *Steam Tramway Appeal*, where the order was disallowed or varied.

Appeals from Ireland in an Admiralty case to Her Majesty in Council, one lodged in October, 1876, and another in September, 1877, were disposed of.

The number of appeals from Ireland to the House of Lords in 1879 was 3, making with 1 case which remained effective for hearing at the end of 1878, in all 3. Two judgments of the Court of Appeal were affirmed, and one appeal was dismissed as incompetent; no case remained undisposed of.

II.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—LARGER DISTRICTS.

The tables in this part are arranged chiefly according to the degree of localisation carried out in the different jurisdictions.

In England and Wales 87 of the County Courts have local Admiralty jurisdiction. This would give for the Irish amount of population 8. There are, however, only 2 local Admiralty Courts in Ireland—at Belfast and Cork—although there is a power of creating more.

While such a large extent of assimilation has been effected by the Irish Judicature Act, in one important respect the English Act was not extended to Ireland. No provision having been made corresponding to the 66th Section of the English Judicature Act of 1873, for having District Registrars of the High Court of Justice, for the reason recited in the Act that "it was expedient, in order to facilitate the prosecution in country districts of such proceedings as might be more speedily, cheaply, and conveniently carried out therein." The Registrars "are empowered to administer oaths and to perform such other duties in respect of any proceedings pending in the High Court of Justice or in Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, as may be from time to time assigned to them by Rules of Court or any special orders of the Court."

The District Registrars are 74 in number, 70 County Court Registrars, and 4 Prothonotaries of Local Courts, which would give in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland about 16. As there are 11 District Registries of the Probate Division of the High Court in Ireland, the districts of these officers correspond in population very closely to the districts of the new officers in England. The English system could thus be substantially extended to Ireland by attaching new duties to the Probate Registrars, who are already officers of the High Court, without creating any new offices.

The Report of the English Judicial Statistics for 1878 shows the working of the system and its effect upon the central offices.

In the English Local Registries there were issued in year ended 31st October, 1878, 26,800 summonses for the commencement of actions. This added to those in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions in the High Court (85,810) made 112,610. This if compared with 62,599, the number of summonses

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*Central Administration
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*Appellate
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*Crown cases
reserved.
Cases for Judges
of Queen's Bench,
Common Pleas,
and Exchequer
Divisions.
Privy Council,
Ireland.
Her Majesty in
Council.*

House of Lords.

*Local Administration
of Justice—
Larger Districts.*

*Deputies of
English and Irish
Law have District
Registrars of the
High Court of
Justice.*

PART II.
JUDICIAL
BUSINESS

*Local Administration of Justice—
Superior Divisions.*

issued in 1874, shows an increase of 33,614, or about 34 per cent. While the entirely new business showed such a large increase as this, the transfer from central to local proceedings (13,296) to make up the total of 36,899 local summonses was only 19 per cent.

The small amount of contentious business really affected by this new jurisdiction is shown from the fact that from Local Registries only 460 actions were transferred to London and 284 remitted to the county courts. The executions were 3,279, which added to those in London in 1878—15,350—makes 24,638, showing an increase of 8,479 on the number of executions in 1874 (15,168) or 56 per cent., instead of a diminution there was a slight increase in the actual executions of 191.

These figures show that the increased facilities in local jurisdiction, while largely increasing the total amount of law business, has a very moderate effect on the Central Courts.

*Comparative
degree of localiza-
tion of Jurisdiction
in England,
Ireland, and
Scotland.*

While the District Registrars of the Probate Divisions have not been used for the other Divisions, they have not, like the corresponding officers in Scotland, the Commissary Clerks, been amalgamated with the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, who corresponds to the Sheriff Clerk in Scotland. The Scotch have thus 34 towns, if not 54 towns, for proving wills, which would give for the Irish population 51 or 81 towns.

There are, however, only 12 towns where uncontested wills can be proved. The number being that to which the Bishops of the Irish Church were reduced in 1835, but falling far short of the ancient division of Ireland into Dioceses, or the more modern one into Counties or Ridings or Divisions of Counties for the exercise of the Civil Bill Jurisdiction of the County Courts.

*Local Bankruptcy
Jurisdiction in
Ireland and
England.*

Bankruptcy Jurisdiction is exercised by the Scotch County Courts (Sheriff's Court) in 54 towns, corresponding to 81 in Ireland, and in England in 181 County Courts, corresponding to 29. This is about the number of towns in which the old Insolvency Jurisdiction was exercised in Ireland before 1873. Now, however, there is practically no local Bankruptcy Jurisdiction in Ireland.

In England and Wales the County Courts are held in 499 towns. This would give 111 towns for Irish amount of population, and Irish Land Sessions are held in 168 towns, following thus the English model.

The Sheriff's Court in Scotland is held in 54 towns for administration and ordinary Jurisdiction, in 93 towns for Debt Recovery Courts, and in 107 for Small Debt Courts. This would give for Irish amount of population 81, 126, and 166 towns. The ordinary Civil Bill Jurisdiction of the Irish County Courts, is exercised in 157 towns.

If the Sub-Sheriffs were made permanent, and, as in Scotland, consolidated, with the Clerk of Crown and Peace, so as to strengthen the Local Staff just as the High Sheriff is being consolidated with the Registrar of the County Courts in England, and if the Petty Sessions Clerks in each of the 157 towns where the County Court is held other than the County Towns, were made officers of the County Courts, the degree of localization of jurisdiction which prevails in Scotland and England might be conveniently extended to Ireland at a trifling expense.

*Local Courts of
Admiralty.*

The extension of the Admiralty jurisdiction to Belfast and Cork has been very successful; just meeting the class of cases where it would be a denial of justice if the jurisdiction did not exist. In Belfast in 1878 there were 4 actions for £145 each on an average, and in Cork, 9 for £368 each on an average.

In the 34 Local Admiralty Courts in England there were 205 cases, or about 10 in each Court in the year. The jurisdiction is there extended, not on account of the business, but for the convenience of sailors, and as the want of the local jurisdiction was complained of by the foreign Consuls in their application to High Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Commission in 1868, there appears no reason why there should not be, as in England, Local

Admiralty jurisdiction in every port where foreign vessels deliver cargoes. Having the local jurisdiction in one port, and not in another, gives an advantage of one port over another for the purposes of foreign trade.

In the District Registries of the Court of Probate the chief business in 1879 and 1878 was as follows:—

Court of Probate—District Registries.	1878	1879	Deceased, 1878	Deceased, 1879
Granted in Common Form				
Proxies,	1,346	1,338	27	—
Letters of Administration—(Intestate Widows' Acts)	256	26	130	—
—others,	223	806	—	75
Letters of administration with the Will annexed,	197	225	—	33
Granted under the orders of Judges				
Proxies,	7	18	—	21
Letters of administration,	10	3	3	—
Letters of administration with the Will annexed,	3	4	—	1
Granted on Decrees of County Court Judges				
Proxies,	15	7	5	—
Letters of administration,	4	3	1	—
Resealed or varied				
Proxies,	9	1	1	—
Letters of administration,	5	4	4	—
Total granted, &c.,	3,980	3,851	55	—
Total amount of fees received,	£ 9,714	£ 8,555	£ 218	81

PART II
JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION.

Local Administration of Estates—
County Districts.

District Probate
Registries.

There has been an increase of 49 in the number of wills proved and letters of administration granted in 1879 at the District Registries, as compared with a falling off of 186 in 1878, following an increase of 215 in 1877. The aggregate number at both Central and District Registries (4,642) is 1,220 above the number (3,422) in 1869—the year before the Land Act of 1879 was passed. Of this increase, 293 occurred in the District Registries, and only 277 in the Central Registry, which is also the Local Registry for the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Minagh, and Wicklow. This number (4,642) still falls far short of 85,000, the estimated number of persons dying in Ireland in a year who could or did make a will, showing the large room there is for increased business if the proving of wills was made as cheap and convenient as it might be.

Small number of probates of wills and letters of administration in Ireland.

The Intestate Widows Acts of 1873 and 1874 have failed to meet this evil. There were 156 proceedings in the year 1878, as compared with 25 in 1876. The whole of this increase has been in a single office at Armagh, where there were 187 cases; in the other 10 District Registries there were only 19 cases. This shows how much might be done by the officers to bring the Act into operation.

Inadequacy of the Intestate Widows Acts to the corresponding Scotch Acts, and of Irish as compared with Scotch local machinery for proving wills.

The Acts are very inferior to the concurrent and subsequent Scotch Acts, 36 & 37 Vic. c. 58; 38 & 39 Vic. c. 87. (1) The Scotch Acts provide the cheap proceeding for property up to £150. In Ireland the limit is £100. (2) The Scotch Acts extend to wills. The Irish are limited to intestacies. (3) The Scotch Acts prescribe the course to be pursued and supply the appropriate forms. (4) The Scotch Acts limit the cases by value only. The Irish, adopting a lower limit of value, excludes from the benefit of the reform those who reside within three miles of the office.

The stringency of the Probate Court Rules check cases under these Acts. They prohibit proceedings before the Clerk of the Peace if the person applying happens to attend with professional aid or assistance, or if a professional or other agent appears in the matter, or if an application has necessarily to be made to the Court in respect of the case, or where papers appear verified otherwise than before the Clerk of the Peace, or in his office, before a Commissioner of the Court of Probate.

The reform is, besides, on too narrow a basis. Adopted on the principle of getting over the too large districts of the Probate Registries for the Poor, it falls short of the

Part II.
JEREMY
BENTHAM

*Local Administration of Justice—
Larger Districts.*

amount of localisation to really meet the case of properties under £150. Instead of utilising the Clerks of the 640 Petit Sessions Courts, giving a really local machinery for poor people, the 40 Clerks of the Peace alone are used.

The Scotch local arrangements on the matter of proving wills are, as already shown, in advance of the Irish.

The conferring of limited contentious probate jurisdiction on the County Courts in Ireland by the Act of 1877, lays the foundation for the Scotch system as to smaller Registrars' districts coinciding with the districts of the County Courts, being adopted.

Proceedings on
Circuit

Jury trials.

There are 6 circuits in Ireland held in 31 towns. Six of these towns are counties of cities and towns with distinct Grand and Petit Juries and Officers. The Grand and Petit Juries of the county of the town of Carrickfergus are brought eight miles to Belfast for assize purposes.

The actions for trial on circuit in 1872 were 338.

The improved practice in Dublin allowing the time of trials to be more conveniently regulated, has specially affected the number of trials that used to take place at the last town on circuit when too late for the after sittings.

Appeals from
County Court
Judges.

The Appeal business on circuit increased from 683 cases entered in 1878 to 768 in 1879—or 85 in all.

There has been an increase in the Appeal business ever since 1870, when the number was only 365.

This increase of appeals in recent years has arisen from three causes, first of all the important class of cases—appeals under the Land Act; these were 71 in number. Secondly, the number of causes remitted from the High Court under the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland) 1879, has increased, and those entered for hearing below alone have also increased, since the County Court Judge is not limited to the £40, his jurisdiction having been directly increased to £50, and not limited to that if the facts should warrant a larger amount. Thirdly, the number of Civil Bills decrees other than by consent, and dismissals on the merits have increased. 1870 is the best year to take to measure the effect of all these causes, as two of them commenced in 1871. Deducting the land appeals, the other appeals from the County Court Judges were in 1878, 612. In 1870 the corresponding number was 365. The decrees other than by consent were in ejectments and proceedings as to land in 1870; 2,391, and in other cases 59,684, or 42,073 in all. The dismissals on the merits were 3,423. The 419 judgments for defendants in ejectments, &c., are not claimed, but, assuming them to be in the same proportion as other Civil Bills, they would be 170. This makes the total decisions of County Court Judges in 1870 from which the appeals were taken 45,668, so that the appeals were only 80 in the 10,000; in 1877 when the appeals had increased to 637, the cases of the same class that might be appealed against had increased so largely that the appeals fall to 78 in the 10,000. In 1878 the proportion was 78 in the 10,000.

When it is considered that what are called appeals are really rehearings, at which defects in evidence at hearing below may be supplied, it is impossible to look on the figures as any accurate measure of the concurrence or non-concurrence of the appellate judges with the decisions below, considering the promptness with which the cases are prepared and tried, the remarkable point is that 9,920 out of 10,000 decisions are acquiesced in. That the proportion should only change from 9,920 in 1870 to 9,922 in 1877, is a more reassuring way of stating the facts and one more acceptable to the Judges, who are occasionally overruled, than the unphilosophical statement in the report of 1877 that the judicial business on circuit had increased by reason of an increase of appeals from County Court Judges, from 365 in 1870 to 637 in 1877.

There were 17 objections to Presentments heard by Judges, and 11 special directions given.

The transfer of the auditing of Grand Jury accounts from the judicial charge of the Receiver-Master to the official charge of the Local Government Board has altered the relative importance of this branch of circuit business, and as the presentments are passed as of course unless objected to, the number of presentments does not represent distinct judicial acts.

The railway traverses against the award of valuations for compensation for land, under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851, which have been returned, were only 5 in number—£3,592 was claimed, and £1,836 found by verdict. The traverses other than railway traverses in 1879 returned, were 107 in number—£15,843 was claimed, and £6,504 found by verdict.

The memorials from persons fined for non-attendance as Jurors, after falling from 243 in 1877 to 165 in 1878, fell to 150 in 1879. The fines in cases heard rose from £386 to £232, of which £222 was remitted, only leaving £75 imposed, as compared with £283 remitted and £5 imposed in 1878.

In connection with the small increase in the number of Jury trials, the pressure on Jurors to attend and answer their names whether required or not, and before the day on which they are actually required, and the amount of fines levied on Jurors, and costs of applications to have fines remitted, is not to be lost sight of.

Returns have been obtained from the Process Servers, who are appointed under statute by the Clerken, and whose salary is annually voted by Parliament. Out of the entire number of 642 Process Servers, all but 73, or 9 per cent., have made returns.

The Civil Bill ejectments served by these officers are 9,760, as compared with 8,381 in 1878 and 6,738 in 1877; the number of replevins 459, as compared with 179 in 1878 and 124 in 1879; and the number of other civil bills 347,509, as compared with 309,634 in 1878 and 306,564 in 1877.

The statistics of proceedings in the Courts of Chancery and County and Courts of Records have been returned since 1872 by collecting into one table all suits entered, whether ejectments, causes remitted from the Superior Courts, special jurisdiction of Recorders, or other suits. In the preceding volumes these were contained in four tables.

In ejectments entered there was an increase of 2,110, following an increase of 1,559 in 1878 and of 229 in 1877.

	Ejectments Entered.
For 1879,	8,631
For 1878,	5,541
	—
Increase in 1879,	3,110

In cases remitted from the Superior Courts which were entered below there was an increase from 134 in 1877 to 257 in 1878 and 284 in 1879. In other suits there was an increase from 112,784 in 1877 to 131,016 in 1878 and 139,458 in 1879. In the gross amount docketed there has been an increase from £498,569 in 1877 to £499,143 in 1878 and £620,951 in 1879. There was only 196 cases disposed of by a jury.

The amount docketed in the Civil Bill Courts in 1879 was £144,347 in ejectment cases, and £489,370 in other suits, making £633,717, and including £12,654 as Land Sessions, £639,971 in all. The costs adjudged to plaintiffs amounted to £74,176, as compared with £64,304 in 1878.

The equitable jurisdiction conferred on the Irish County Courts by the Act of 1877 has, in two years, far exceeded the amount of County Court equitable business in an equal population in England and Wales, where the jurisdiction has existed since 1865. The Irish cases were 446, as compared with 141 in same population in England.

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Presentment
Returns.

Local Administration of Justice—
Lower Districts.

Presentments
based on recent.

Railway and other
traverses in
1881.

Fines on Jurors
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County Courts.
Process served.

Proceedings other
than at Equity or
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Ejectments.

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JUDICIAL
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Local Administration
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proceedings,
Land Business.

There was, too, a corresponding excess in the amount of the subject matter in dispute. The aggregate of this was in Ireland £84,988, as compared with £22,070 in an equal population in England. These figures show the boon which this extension of jurisdiction has conferred on the humbler class of suitors.

The statistics as to the proceedings under the Landlord and Tenant Act, passed in 1870, are shown in the following table:—

Cases returned as at Last Session.	1875.	1876.	In cases in 1876.	Decrease in 1877.
Total number of cases,	609	537	—	148
Confirmation of leases,	35	35	—	3
Registration of improvements,	11	5	4	—
Other cases,	363	514	—	151
Decrees,	139	175	—	35
Dismissals,	64	96	—	4
Otherwise disposed of,	144	265	—	61
Pending at end of year,	35	45	—	12

It appears from this table that the decrease in the number of cases was 148, from 657 in 1875 to 409 in 1876. This followed a decrease of 41 in 1878, but was preceded by an increase of 108 cases in 1877.

The proportion of dismissals and decrees was 51 to 49 per cent., corresponding to the proportion, in 1878, which was 28 to 72 per cent., indicating that the proportion of 44 to 56 in 1877 was exceptional.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of leases confirmed, from 9 in 1876 to 38 in 1878 and 35 in 1879, indicating that this important remedial part of the Land Act was coming into more active and beneficial operation.

In the following table the proportion of decrees to dismissals in cases other than confirmation of leases, or registration of improvements, in each province and each county is shown:—

CASES UNDER THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) ACT IN 1879.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cases in which Decrees or Dismissals.	Number.		Percentage of Total.	
		Decrees.	Dismissals.	Decrees.	Dismissals.
Ulster.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Armagh,	5	4	2	67	33
Down,	11	9	4	18	82
County,	4	1	3	33	75
Donegal,	9	6	3	67	33
Down,	9	9	—	100	—
Fermanagh,	11	10	1	91	9
Londonderry,	10	11	5	68	32
Monaghan,	5	4	1	80	20
Tyrone,	13	11	2	85	15
Total of Ulster,	86	59	28	68	32
Munster.					
Cork,	6	1	5	17	83
Cork, F.R.,	5	4	4	50	50
Cork, W.R.,	5	4	1	80	20
Kerry,	10	3	7	30	70
Limerick,	1	1	—	100	—
Tipperary,	2	—	2	—	100
Waterford,	2	2	—	100	—
Total of Munster,	34	21	13	61	39

CASES UNDER THE LANDLORDS AND TENANTS (IRELAND) ACT IN 1879—continued

Province	Number of Cases in which Decrees were Granted	Number		Percentage of Total	
		Decreases	Increases	Decreases	Increases
MUNSTER				Per cent.	Per cent.
Cork,	1	—	1	—	—
Down,	3	3	—	100	—
Kildare,	4	3	2	90	50
Kilkenny,	1	—	1	—	100
King's,	6	4	3	87	33
Limerick,	2	1	—	100	—
Lisakee,	1	1	—	100	—
Maline,	3	3	—	100	—
Queen's,	2	1	1	50	50
Westmeath,	3	1	2	33	67
Wexford,	10	6	3	60	30
Wicklow,	4	2	3	33	75
Total of Munster,	58	31	17	55	45
CONNAUGHT					
Galway,	1	1	—	100	—
Leitrim,	6	4	1	63	17
Mayo,	7	3	4	43	57
Monaghan,	5	3	—	100	—
Sligo,	7	6	1	86	14
Total of Connaught,	26	20	6	77	23
Total of Ireland,	184	130	66	66	36

PART II.
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.
Land Administration of Justice—
Larger Districts.
County Courts.
Land Revenue.

The decrease of land cases in 1879 of 56 is accounted for by a decrease of 19 in Munster, of 15 in Connaught, of 12 in Ulster, and of 10 in Leinster. The counties which showed decided decreases were Antrim, from 19 to 6; Tyrone, from 20 to 12; West Cork, from 11 to 6, and Roscommon, from 12 to 5.

If the total number of land cases entered, 409, be compared with the 526,000 agricultural holdings at yearly terminations, it gives about the proportion of less than one in every 1,300 holdings on an average.

In the 20 per cent. of cases in which there were decrees, the total amount adjudged Decrees on the decrees was £12,454, being £4,409 less than £17,053, the amount for which decrees were given in 1878.

The following table shows the distribution of the amount in the different provinces, in 1879 and in 1878 for comparison:—

Province or Local Division	Gross Amount of Decrees		Number of Decrees		Average Gross Amount Adjudged to each case.	
	1879.	1878	1879	1878	1879.	1878
Total of Ireland,	£ 12,454	£ 17,053	130	173	£ 169	£ 98
Ulster,	7,628	8,303	58	75	132	205
Leinster,	1,993	2,894	21	39	95	196
Munster,	1,618	2,838	31	52	77	130
Connaught,	1,397	1,343	20	34	70	54

It appears from this table that the average gross amount awarded, without deducting allowances for set-off to landlord, for dispendation, rent, &c., was in all Ireland £105, as compared with £98 in 1878, and £92 in 1877, indicating the small size of farms to which claims are made. In Ulster it was £132, as compared with £106 in 1878

K

Part II.
JURORS
SOLICITORS.

Local Adversaries
List of Jurors—
Large Districts.

County Courts.
Land Sessions.

and £128 in 1875; in Leitrim it was £26, as compared with £106 in 1878, and £89 in 1875; in Monaghan it was £77, as compared with £199 in 1878, and £67 in 1875; and in Connaught £70, as compared with £54 in 1878, and £26 in 1875. The average for all Ireland, of £105 in 1879, is £17 above the average of the seven years, 1871 to 1877, which was £87.

The following Table has been constructed, showing the distribution of the £28,541 claimed in cases where decrees made into provinces and counties, with the amount decreed, added on appeal or reduced on appeal in each province and county, and with the proportions for all Ireland and for each province and county of the amount decreed, added on appeal or reduced on appeal, to the amount claimed.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) ACT, 1870.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY	AMOUNT				PER CENTAGE TO AMOUNT CLAIMED IN JUDGMENT		
	Claimed where Decree Made	Decreed	Added on Appeal	Reduced on Appeal	Decreed	Added on Appeal	Reduced on Appeal
	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRELAND,	30,043	12,034	161	468	52	0.4	1.2
ULSTER,	21,775	7,688	—	268	54	—	—
Tyrone,	5,341	1,070	—	7	18	—	0.1
Down,	5,145	2,568	—	3	50	—	0.04
Londonderry,	3,857	1,566	—	300	41	—	5.3
Donegal,	5,529	898	—	80	20	—	5
Fermanagh,	1,435	450	—	—	35	—	—
Antrim,	1,383	377	—	—	35	—	—
Armagh,	689	180	—	—	33	—	—
Monaghan,	681	370	—	—	49	—	—
Cavan,	284	285	—	—	43	—	—
LEINSTER,	5,567	2,869	87	169	52	1.5	1.6
North,	2,158	693	—	—	28	—	—
Dublin,	551	223	—	—	30	—	—
Wexford,	321	471	35	52	52	3	10
Kildare,	416	216	—	—	30	—	—
Wicklow,	278	184	—	—	36	—	—
Wick,	350	137	—	—	36	—	—
King's County,	399	166	—	—	42	—	—
Longford,	285	63	—	—	78	—	—
Queen's County,	87	15	82	—	17	77	—
Louth,	90	16	—	10	20	—	20
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	5,267	1,290	—	35	25	—	0.6
Donegal,	2,232	166	—	—	6	—	—
Leitrim,	1,868	743	—	32	47	—	5
Sligo,	721	359	—	—	39	—	—
Mayo,	844	157	—	—	37	—	—
Galway,	245	100	—	—	49	—	—
MUNSTER,	5,500	4,610	74	83	31	1.4	1.3
Kerry,	5,196	685	48	—	25	1.7	—
Cork, W. H.,	554	380	28	—	38	3	—
Waterford,	249	347	—	24	29	—	4
Cork, E. H.,	955	547	—	—	48	—	—
Clare,	114	77	—	19	66	—	35
Limerick,	123	35	—	—	33	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It appears from this Table that in all Ireland the amount decreed, £12,034, was 40 per cent. of the amount claimed in cases where decrees were made—£30,043, that the addition on appeal of £161 was 0.4 per cent. of this amount, and what was struck

off on appeal, £460, was only 12 per cent of this amount, making the net sum decreed £19,349, or 38 per cent of the amount claimed.

TABLE II
JUDICIAL
REVENUE.

In Ulster, the amount decreed was 34 per cent. on the amount claimed, and it was reduced on appeal by 1·2 per cent.

Local Administration
of Justice—
County Districts

The largest increase on appeal was in Queen's County—£62 on £15—increasing the proportion decreed from 17 to 88 per cent. The largest reduction on appeal was in Londonderry, of £300 on £1,581 decreed, reducing the percentage of sum decreed to sum claimed from 100 per cent to 41 per cent.

County Courts.
—
Sheriff
Proceedings

Classifying the ejectments executed by Sheriffs according as they came from the High Court of Justice or the County Court, gives the following results:—

Ejectments
executed by
Sheriffs

	1875.	1876.	1877.	Decrease.
Ejectments Executed,	5,028	2,517	1,969	—
Of High Court, Ireland,	686	932	324	—
Leinster,	240	171	169	—
Munster,	385	245	181	—
Connaught,	30	28	4	—
Ulster,	160	66	20	—
Of County Court, Ireland,	1,670	1,565	675	—
Leinster,	601	425	5	—
Munster,	455	434	244	—
Connaught,	905	437	361	—
Ulster,	1,005	729	245	—

These figures indicate the very small use of High Court ejectments in Connaught (30), and Ulster (160). They show that in Leinster, while the County Court ejectments increased by 5 only, the High Court ejectments increased by 169, from 171 to 340, or nearly doubled.

If the proportion of County Court or Civil Bill ejectments executed be compared with the decrees obtained, the proportion was much greater in 1879 than in 1875.

County Court
Ejectment Decrees
and Executions
compared

The County Court ejectment decrees increased from 5,942 in 1877 to 7,510 in 1878, and 8,611 in 1879, or 26 per cent. in 1879.

The executions of County Court ejectments by the Sheriff increased from 1,995 in 1876 to 2,670 in 1879, or 34 per cent.

Other creditors were, however, no less importunate than those connected with land, while the amount recovered by ordinary Civil Bill increased from £409,940 to £480,570, or 17 per cent. The number of Civil Bill decrees or dismissals unconnected with ejectments executed by Sheriffs or special bailiffs increased from 21,676 in 1875, to 35,691 in 1879, or by 65 per cent.

Ordinary County
Court Decrees and
Executions
compared

The pressure of the year told on the Cottier tenants the most, servants, and herdsmen in the rural districts; the warrants to Special Bailiffs increased from 459 to 527, or by 15 per cent. Then there was a great pressure on the labouring classes in the large and small towns; the warrants to Special Bailiffs against weekly tenants in towns increased from 3,862 to 10,543, or 19 per cent.

Warrants against
Cottier Tenants
and Weekly
Tenants

The civil proceedings at Petty Sessions, other than against weekly or cottier tenants, led to an increase of warrants issued from 11,160 to 14,868, or 33 per cent.

Other civil pro-
ceedings at Petty
Sessions

Part II
JUDICIAL
REVENUE.

Local Administration of Justice—
Larger Districts.

County Courts.

Ejectments
accounted for
non-payment of
rent and others in
1878 and 1879,
compared

The following is a Summary of the Returns of Sheriffs as to execution of ejectments, classed so as to show the proportion that were and were not for non-payment of rent:—

EJECTMENTS EXECUTED, SPECIMENS AND OTHER CAUSES.		1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
In all RAILROAD (320,000 ^a holdings above one acre), Total.		3,326	3,517	1,059	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		2,677	1,745	965	—
Other Ejectments,		649	765	81	—
In URBAN (182,000 holdings, &c.), Total.		1,183	738	465	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		788	457	301	—
Other Ejectments,		395	281	54	—
In LAKESIDE, MARINA, and COASTWATER (430,000 holdings), Total.		2,653	1,573	666	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		1,315	1,393	87	—
Other Ejectments,		904	483	17	—
In LAKESIDE (105,000 holdings, &c.), Total.		941	657	74	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		485	507	28	—
Other Ejectments,		155	160	—	3
In MARINA (112,000 holdings, &c.), Total.		1,644	659	363	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		758	445	359	—
Other Ejectments,		296	210	66	—
In COASTWATER (113,000 holdings, &c.), Total.		838	453	68	—
For Non-payment of Rent,		488	336	152	—
Other Ejectments,		88	117	—	67

^a Above one acre in 1878. *Thorn's Statistics, 1880, p. 681.*

From this Table it appears that there was an increase of 1,059 on the number of ejectments executed in 1879, the number being 3,516, as compared with 2,517 in 1878. There was an increase of 565 in 1878, and of 112 in 1877, whilst there had been a decrease of 239 in the prosperous year of 1876.

Of this 1,059 increase, no less than 928 was in ejectments for non-payment of rent, and only 81 for other causes.

In Connaught the increase in those for non-payment of rent was 152, while there was an actual decrease of 67 in those for other causes.

These figures have a very important bearing upon the four heads of Compensation under the Irish Land Act of 1870. Two of the grounds of compensation, Tenant-right and Improvements, are not forfeitable for non-payment of rent, while where the compensation is given for quitting the holding alone, or for quitting the holding and improvements together, the claim, so far as it rests on quitting the holding under Section 3 of the Land Act, is forfeited if the ejectment is for non-payment of rent, except in the special case of holdings at annual rent not exceeding £15, where the County Court Judge certifies under Section 3 "That the non-payment of rent causing the eviction has arisen from the rent being an exorbitant rent."

The unfavourable season of 1878, followed by the still more unfavourable season of 1879, has brought this part of the Land Act into active operation, with the results shown in the following Tables:—

indicated by these figures—23,706 for Quarter Sessions, Recorder's and Civil Bill Courts; 19,297 for Assizes, and 86 for other purposes. In Dublin county and city the Superior Courts and Commission Court required 4,053; the Quarter Sessions, Recorder's and Civil Bill Courts only 1,140, and 48 for other purposes.

The duty as between Special and other Jurors was thus distributed:—

Special Jurors (including Grand Jurors at Assizes, assumed to be generally of that class),	18,916
Other Jurors,	16,304
Either Special or other Jurors, according to rotation,	15,916
Jurors summoned for other purposes than Superior Courts, Assizes, Quarter Sessions, &c., not specified whether Special or Common, as both,	134
Total,	40,230

Of the 18,916 summonses to Special Jurors, only 4,103 count in the rotation to save them from serving in turn with other jurors, and for 14,813 summonses no credit is given; 9,776 of these arise from their being summoned on Quarter Sessions Grand Jurors, and 5,115 from their attendance on Grand Jurors at Assizes and the Dublin Terms Grand Jurors, recently reduced to a minimum, and the Dublin Commission Court.

If the fixing of bills were dispensed with in all cases of public prosecutions except treason, as in Scotland, and private prosecutors required to have bills found by Assize and Term Grand Jurors, there would be a saving of 9,776 Special Jurors for Quarter Sessions Grand Jurors, besides the number for the Grand Jurors at the Commission Court, or more than half the occasions of Special Jurors being summoned.

In the following summary the statistics of appeals at Quarter Sessions are compared with the figures for 1878:—

APPEALS AT QUARTER SESSIONS.	1879.	1878.	Percent. 1879.	Percent. 1878.
Appeals from Magistrates —				
Affirmed,	522	330	—	60
Reversed,	143	134	18	—
Terred,	31	64	—	13
Otherwise disposed of (including cases where there was no appearance),	80	119	—	32
Total,	776	637	—	89

The number of appeals from Magistrates heard at Quarter Sessions, as appears from the above figures, was 95 less in 1879 than in 1878. Of the appeals heard and decided in Court, in 942 cases the previous decisions were affirmed, in 143 reversed, and in 51 varied.

The form of return of applications for spirit licences has been changed, so as not to admit of direct comparison with corresponding statistics of preceding years. The number of licences granted at other Quarter Sessions than the annual Licensing Sessions was 494, which, with the number granted and confirmed at the Annual Sessions (1,715), makes 2,211 in all, and of these 500 were on original application, compared with 361 in 1878; 503 in 1877, and 384 in 1876.

There are no Manor Courts in Ireland since the Manor Courts Abolition Act of 1859. The following summary shows the business in 1878 in the eight Local Charter Courts, which were preserved by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act of 1840, viz:—Cork Municipal Court of Conscience, Drogheda Court of Conscience, Dublin Lord Mayor's Court, Dublin Court of Conscience, Kilkenny Court of Conscience, Limerick Court of Conscience, Lonsdown Court of Conscience, and Wexford Court of Conscience. There were summonses issued, 6,823, against 6,803 in 1878; causes heard, 3,327;

PART II.
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SYSTEM.

Local Administration
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Larger Districts.

JUROR SUMMONED.

Quarter Sessions.

Appeals from
Magistrates at
Quarter Sessions.

Smaller Districts.
Local Charter
Courts.

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JUDICIAL
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—
Local Administration
of Justice—
Sanitary Districts.
—
Petty Sessions
Courts.
—

decrease for plaintiff, 3,185; for defendant, 731; otherwise disposed of, 11; amount recovered, £3,725, fees collected, £482, £82 of which goes to the President, £383 to other officers, and 215 to other purposes.

It thus appears that these Courts are all in the extremely retrograde state of having officers paid by fees, while in some of them, even the Judges are paid by fees.

The last table in the Appendix shows the civil business at the Courts of Petty Sessions. The summonses issued were 132,525, which shows an increase of 11,932, following increases of 5,022 in 1873, 112 in 1877, and 9,176 in 1876.

Civil cases at Petty Sessions other than proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants were disposed of as follows:—

	1873.	1876.	Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1875.
Summons issued,	112,285	105,023	5,212	—
Complaints heard,	45,969	56,283	10,319	—
Decrees made,	30,114	46,745	16,631	—
Warrants issued,	14,868	11,363	3,505	—

Proceedings
against cottier
tenants.

The table also shows the proceedings relating to cottier tenants under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1860, (Stat. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154,) under which cottier tenements of less than half an acre, under £5 rent, and repaired by landlord, may be summarily recovered at Petty Sessions, for waste, for non-payment of rent, or for overholding. The cases for summary recovery of tenements in towns against weekly tenants, under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15, are also shown.

The proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants and against servants, barndomen, and cartmen in 1875 appear from the returns to have been as follows:—

DETAILED SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.	Summons issued.	Complaints heard.	Warrants or decrees made.	Cases in which there was a stay of execution.
<i>Cottier Tenants.</i>				
Under Stat. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154.				
For Waste (see 56),	50	54	307	126
For Non-payment of Rent (see 58),	94	93		
Cartmen, Servants, and Cottier Tenants.				
For Overholding (see 80),	1,216	895		
<i>Weekly Tenants.</i>				
Under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92.				
For Overholding in Towns (see 12),	10,937	13,891	10,025	138
Total,	31,302	14,844	10,342	264

Number of days on which Petty Sessions not held by non-attendance of Magistrates.

The returns further indicate the number of days on which Petty Sessions were not held in consequence of the non-attendance of Magistrates. This number (768), as compared with 13,558 days on which Petty Sessions Courts other than Dublin Police Courts were held, gives a proportion of 5·7 per cent; but this proportion is differently distributed, and reaches 12·7 per cent. in the province of Connaught, as appears from the following table:—

Province.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions were not held by non-attendance of Magistrates.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions were held.	Proportion of Days when Sessions were held to Days on which Sessions were not held.
Connaught, 111.	270	2,566	For each 12·7.
Leinster, 162*.	311	9,537	4·0.
Munster, 166.	192	4,577	4·0.
Ulster, 169.	90	3,573	2·7.
Total (307 Courts).*	768	41,653	5·0.

* Not including 712 days in 3 Metropolitan Police District Courts, where local Magistrates cannot sit.

The serious hardships on the poor of having so many Courts postponed having come specially under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the spring of 1879, a circular was addressed by His Grace's directions to Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, bringing the statistics of each Petty Sessions Court in the County for the year 1878 under the Lieutenants' notice, with a view either to secure more punctual attendance of the present magistrates, or to lead to new appointments where necessary.

Although this circular was issued in the middle of the year, the postponements in Ulster were reduced from 146 to 50, in Munster from 245 to 193, and in Leinster from 226 to 211. In Connaught, however, the evil increased from 265 to 275 postponements, and the subject led to a return being moved for by a Connaught member in the House of Commons.

PART II.

JUDICIAL

SYSTEM

Local Administration of Justice—*Judicial Districts*

PART III.

JUDICIAL

SYSTEM

Summary of Report.

SUMMARY.

The following is a Summary of the principal results noticed in the preceding Report.

PART I.

CRIMINAL

STATISTICS

Summary of Report.

PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The statistics of indictable offences, not disposed of summarily in 1878, shows an increase of 1,136, following an increase of 631 in 1876—raising the number from 6,322 in 1875, 8,669 in 1879, higher than in any year since 1872.

Indictable offences.

The last year when there was a similar increase was 1862, when there was an increase of 1,669 in the persons committed or bailed for trial. The increase was accounted for at the time by the amount of distress in 1862; and in both the Reports on Savings, in 1873, the amount of distress and withdrawal of bank deposits was shown to be greater than in any year since 1863.

The increase of 1,136 was distributed over 23 country and town districts, and only 17 showed a decrease. The most marked increases were of 253 in Dublin metropolis, 217 in Galway, and 194 in Mayo. The marked decreases were Kildare 66, Cork East Riding 16, and Cavan 14.

In offences disposed of summarily, there was a decrease of 12,883, from 268,599 in 1876, to 255,679 in 1879.

Offences disposed of summarily.

Of this decrease, no less than 8,708 was in punishable drunkenness, from 107,738 to 99,021. The Sunday Closing Act which was in operation during the whole year is the apparent cause of this marked result.

Drunkenness.

The Irish more serious offences, (punishable only after trial by jury) (3,343), notwithstanding an increase of 216, or 31 per cent, in the year, still contrast favourably with the corresponding English and Scotch offences; being 923 less than the English proportionate number for an equal population (4,267), and 2,643 less than the Scotch proportional number (6,487).

Irish more serious offences compared with English and Scotch. More serious offences.

The Scotch excess is caused by crimes against property, which show an aggregate excess of 3,748. Of this excess, no less than 3,671 are in the serious class of crimes against property with violence.

The Scotch figure is also above the English figure by 1,750. This seems to point to some characteristics in which Scotland differs from both Ireland and England. The distress in the past two winters brought into prominence the peculiarity of the Scotch Poor Law, by which the Guardians, or Parochial Board, are prohibited from relieving the able-bodied, however serious their distress may be.

Scotch Poor Law.

Then the Scotch Laws of poor removal, requiring 5 years industrial residence, have been recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Commons for alteration, and the Scotch law is behind the English in not having yet adopted union rating, or, in either Edinburgh or Glasgow, a Common Poor Fund, like that for the whole of the London Metropolitan District.

**Scotch Marriage
Law.**

The Scotch offences against morals are more than double the number of the Irish—300, as compared with 125. The Scotch figure largely exceeds the English one, which is only 129. This excess has an important bearing on the Scotch law of Marriage, which was some years since condemned by a Royal Commission for inquiry into the Marriage Laws of the three countries, and the Scotch law prohibiting any relief to able-bodied women without children.

**Importance of
Criminal Code re-
specting Scotland**

The valuable results derived from a careful comparison of the Irish, English, and Scotch Criminal Statutes show how important and how easy it would be to have a Criminal Code that would include Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, and which would embrace minor offences, and not be confined to those punishable after trial by jury.

As England and Ireland have adopted the Public Prosecutor system from Scotland, and as Ireland has adopted the Fixed Jury Panel from Scotland, many advantages, such as permanent Sheriffs, would arise from including the best of Scotch arrangements in the Code.

**Excess of Town
Crime.**

The excess of Town crime in Ireland, noticed in previous reports, still continues. The number of indictable offences committed in Dublin were 3,733. In Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, which taken together have the same population, the number was only 437, and in all Ireland, outside the Metropolitan Police District, only 4,334; though Dublin contains only one-sixteenth of the population.

The number in Dublin is exceeded by Manchester where the number of indictable offences for the same population as Dublin is 4,448.

As the Recorder of Dublin in recent comments on the Irish figures calls for "an effort thoughtful, persistent, and co-operative for the removal of excessive crime," it is right to note that in the Irish towns which he referred to for comparison, Belfast and Cork, the Local Magistrates are used to co-operate with the Police Magistrates in the repression of crime, while in Dublin as in Manchester, where the crime is so excessive, their co-operation is not used, the Courts being presided over by Police Magistrates alone.

Then while the Dublin Police is about the same proportion to population, 31 in the 10,000, as the Belfast Police, it is very much below the proportion of police to criminal classes to be dealt with. While the characteristics of crime in Dublin are of a character requiring active police and other preventive arrangements, such crimes as larceny from the person, and uttering base coin being from 50 to 60 times the proportion to population in the rest of Ireland, and vagrancy connected with vice presenting the same proportion.

**Irish Sentences
compared with
French, English,
and Scotch.**

In the most serious punishments the comparison of Irish with French, English, and Scotch proportional figures is as follows:—

(a.) Those sentenced to imprisonment for one year and upwards were, for same population in Ireland 111; in Scotland 211; in France 235; and in England 267.

(b.) The Irish figure of sentences to penal servitude was 166, the French 255, the Scotch 306, and the English 363.

(a.) In sentences of death, the Irish 4, the French 4, the English 4, and the Scotch figure was 6.

The proportion of men and boys that could not read or write was in England 31 per cent. and in Ireland 40 per cent.

The proportion of women and girls that could not read or write was in England 39 per cent., in Ireland 49 per cent. In Ireland the illiterate, taking both sexes together, is 50 per cent., in England it is 33 per cent., and in France 31 per cent.

In England the criminals are 38 to every 13 police; in Ireland the criminals are 15 to every 21 police; in Dublin County and City, the criminals are 38 to 29 police.

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CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
—
Summary of
Report.
—
Proportion of
Police and
Criminals in
Ireland and in
England.

PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Central Administration of Justice.*

In the Court business of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, there was an increase of 81 in orders, actions heard and motions made—from 1,808 in 1878 to 1,889 in 1879, following a decrease of 69 in 1873. This increase of business has led to a slight increase in arrears, from 28 sittings to 35.

There was an increase in summonses connected with the office of new infants 143 being brought under the protection of the Court, as compared with 143 in 1878, notwithstanding the extension to the County Court of the jurisdiction for appointment of guardians of infants.

From equity civil bills at the County Courts there were 9 appeals. In four cases judgment below was reversed, in three affirmed, and there were 3 remands. Lord Chancellor Bell, on the last appeal heard by him, spoke in warm terms of the success of the extension of the equitable jurisdiction of County Courts, the merit of proposing which he ascribed to Lord O'Hagan.

The petitions to the Lord Judges filed were 257, or 48 more than the number (209) in the preceding year. The cases pending at the end of the year (1,225) were between three and four times the year's business, and had slightly decreased—by 15 from 1,240—at the beginning of the year. These figures indicate that cases are, on an average, about four years pending in the Lord's Estates Court, from the filing of the petition till the last payment.

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JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.
—
Central Administration of Justice.
—
Chancery Division.

Lord Judges.

There was a farther fall in the average price realised for all interests and annuities of a year and a fifth of a year's purchase, from 18 nine-tenths years' purchase, in 1873, to 17 seven-tenths, in 1879. This is a considerable fall, from 19 and four-tenths years' purchase, as an average of five years ended 1874. The fall in price had a tendency to retard sales and diminish purchase-money; the total of which fell from £1,317,030 in 1878, to £796,000 in 1879.

In the Common Law Divisions of the High Court, the abolition of the issue of writs in rotation of 25 each, which had prevailed since 1855, has led to a very unequal distribution of business—12,284 writs for the Exchequer Division, 9,746 for the Common Pleas, and only 7,436 for the Queen's Bench. The writs issued in the three divisions rose from 23,526 in 1873, to 29,466, and the cases that actually came to jury trial in town rose from 215 to 245. The two permanent Jury Trial Courts seemed unequal to dispose promptly of the business, as no less than 37 cases were made remands by order, or for want of time to try the cases or other causes, an increase upon the number (32) in 1878.

Queen's Bench,
Common Pleas,
and Exchequer
Divisions.

PART II.
JUDICIAL
BUSINESS.
—
Summary of
Report.

Central Administration
of Justice.

Queen's Bench,
Crown side.

Bills of Sale.
Property passing
under Probate.

High Court of
Appeal in Ireland.

The procedure at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench, both in England and Ireland, is very far behind the Plea or Civil side of the Court in the matter of reform; no rules having been issued in England since the Judicature Act of 1873, and no rules having been issued in Ireland either before or since 1873.

The number of Bills of Sale registered was 1,462 in 1879, a large increase on the numbers—820 in 1873, and 446 in 1876—owing, no doubt, to the pressure on debtors in a depressed season. Mr. Meldon's Act only came into operation on 1st November.

As £7,735,241 property passed under Probate in Ireland, and £26,603,600 in an equal population in England and Wales in a year, English people would appear, on an average, to be between three and four times as wealthy as Irish people.

There were 124 appeals set down for argument before Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in Ireland, as compared with 93 in 1878 and 93 under the old system. The Appeal Court, consisting of seven members, was never divided into two Concurrent Courts, as allowed by statute, and its sittings are interrupted by circuits, owing to a temporary provision not having been made for the present Probate Judge, and Senior Land Judge being exempt from circuit duty, and the Lords Justices of Appeal being both liable to go on circuit.

The result of sitting as a single Court only, and not during circuit, was 36 cases awaiting hearing at end of year, besides 5 awaiting judgment, showing an increase of 4 while the old system of two Appeal Courts, and one of them independent of circuit, gave for 1877 only 10 postponed cases, including those standing for judgment.

Local Administration
of Justice—
Larger Districts.

Local Admiralty
Courts.

II.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—LARGER DISTRICTS.

Thirty-seven of the English County Courts have local Admiralty jurisdiction, though there are only ten cases on an average in each Court in the year, the localisation of the jurisdiction being mainly for the protection of foreigners trading with the country.

The English precedent for Irish population would give eight Courts in Ireland. These are the number of ports into which more than twenty-five foreign vessels entered in the year. Only two—Belfast and Cork—have as yet got local Admiralty jurisdiction. There were 13 cases, while the English average was only 8. The experiment of extending the jurisdiction to them, has been successful, just meeting the class of cases which it would be a hardship to bring to Dublin, the claims in Belfast averaging £148 each case, and in Cork £268.

Local Registrars.

Seventy-four of the English County Courts, and other Local Court Registrars, are also Local Registrars for the Supreme Court. The increased facilities for transacting business has increased the summonses issued in the year by 3,451, whilst the falling off in those issued from London was only 497. Those issued from Local Registries are 38,949 as compared with 53,855 from the Central Courts in London. In executions, while the central number increased by 228, the local number increased by 1,226, showing that the increased facilities for local jurisdiction, while largely increasing the total amount of law business, had a very moderate effect on the Central Courts.

District Registrars
of the Court of
Probate.

Probate Jurisdiction
in Ireland
and Scotland
compared.

The English precedent would give 16 Local Registrars for the Supreme Court in Ireland. For one division only (the Probate Division), however, of the Supreme Court are there Local Registrars in Ireland, and they are only 11 in number.

The Scotch arrangements would give at least 51 towns in Ireland where Wills could be proved. There are, however, only 12.

The arrangements for administration in the case of small property in Ireland are very inferior to those under the corresponding Scotch Acts.

The Scotch arrangements would suggest 81 towns for the exercise of local Bankruptcy in Ireland, and the English 89. Up to 1872 there was local insolvency jurisdiction in 32 towns in Ireland; since then there has been practically no local bankruptcy or insolvency jurisdiction. A Bill has been pending for two years proposing to confer a certain amount of Local Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.

The County Court ejectment suits increased from 5,342 in 1877, to 7,301 in 1878 and 9,611 in 1879, or by 56 per cent. in 1879.

The execution of the decrees in these suits by the sheriff increased from 1,995 in 1878, to 2,676 in 1879, or by 34 per cent., and the execution of ejectments from the High Court increased from 522 in 1878, to 856 in 1879, or by 64 per cent.

The increase of High Court ejectments was only 4 in Connaught and 20 in Ulster, while there was an increase of 149 High Court ejectments as compared with 5 Civil ejectments in Leinster, and 141 as compared with 244 Civil Bill ejectments in Munster; indicating a very different practice in different provinces.

Other creditors were, however, no less important than those connected with land. The amount recovered by ordinary Civil Bill increased from £409,960 to £480,370, or 17 per cent. The number of Civil Bill decrees or discharges unconnected with ejectments, executed by sheriffs or special bailiffs, increased from 21,678 in 1878, to 25,091 in 1879, or by 62 per cent.

The pressure of the year told on the caretakers, servants, and herdsmen and cottier tenants, while only 90 summonses were taken out for waste, and 91 for non-payment of rent against cottier tenants. There were 1,216 summonses for overholding against the above classes. The complaints heard against them amounted to 978, and the ingrossed warrants to special bailiffs to 527, being an increase of 14 per cent., or 459 the number in 1879; in only 186 was there the statutable stay of execution for a fortnight, leaving 491 unobstained warrants.

Then there was a great pressure on the labouring classes in the large and small towns. Warrants to special bailiffs against weekly tenants in towns increased from 3,862 to 10,549, or 15 per cent.

The Civil proceedings at Petty Sessions, other than against weekly or cottier tenants, led to an increase of warrants issued, from 11,160 to 14,968, or 38 per cent.

In the total number of ejectments executed, both from High Court and County Court, there was an increase of 1,099, from 3,317 in 1878, to 4,326 in 1879. There had been an increase of 566 in 1878, and 115 in 1877, following a decrease of 200 in the prosperous year of 1876.

Of this increase of 1,099 no less than 928 were in ejectments for non-payment of rent, and only 81 for other causes.

In Connaught, the increase of those for non-payment of rent was 162, while there was an actual decrease of 67 in those for other causes.

In Ulster, while the ejectments executed increase 60 per cent., from 738 to 1,103, or by 463, the compensation awarded under the Land Act fell from £8,303 to £7,650, or by £653, or by 8 per cent.

In the other three provinces, where the number of ejectments executed increased by 85 per cent., from 1,779 to 2,433, or by 644, the falling off in compensation was more remarkable. It fell from £29,728 to £4,966, or by no less than £23,762, or 48 per cent.

In Ulster, the falling off was almost entirely under the heads including quitting the holding and forfeitable for non-payment of rent, £837.

Part II.
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.
—
Summary of
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Local Administration of Justice—
Larger Divisions.

Local Bankruptcy.
County Court
ejectments, decrees
and execution
compared.

High Court
ejectments
executed.

Ordinary County
Court decrees and
discharges
executed.

Warrants against
cottier tenants and
weekly tenants.

Other Civil
proceedings at Petty
Sessions.

Ejectments
executed for non-
payment of rent
and others
compared.

Ejectments
executed and
compensation
under the Land
Act compared.

Part II.
FINANCIAL
STATISTICS.

Summary of
Report.

Local Administration
of Justice—
Larger Districts.

Compensation under Ulster Tenant-right is not forfeited for non-payment of rent; on the contrary, one of the most frequent occasions on which Ulster Tenant-right is paid is where a tenant, ejected for non-payment of rent, is allowed to sell his interest, and pay the arrears out of the purchase-money, and in the claims under the custom on which £5,220 was adjudged, there was a falling off of only £42, or less than 1 per cent; and improvements alone, also not forfeitable, there was an increase of £239, about proportionate to increase in number of ejectments executed.

In the other three provinces, notwithstanding the increase in the number of ejectments executed, from 1,779 to 2,423, there was a decrease in the compensation for improvements of £1,134, or 44 per cent; while in the heads of compensation, including quitting holding and forfeitable for non-payment of rent, there was a falling off of no less than £2,565, from £2,724 to £2,156, or 43 per cent.

Local Administration
of Justice—
Smaller Districts.

Local Charter
Courts.

III.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—SMALLER DISTRICTS.

Local Charter Courts are only eight in number, and are in the extremely retrograde state of officers paid by fees, and in some of them even the Judges paid by fees.

The same involved in each case is of very small amount, the 2,145 cases in which decrees were made involving only £3,722, or about £1 in each case. When Justices at Petty Sessions have jurisdiction up to £10 in certain classes of civil cases, a very slight modification of their jurisdiction would include the whole of the local Charter Court cases.

Petty Sessions.

(a) The Petty Sessions Courts are 607 in number, besides 2 Police Courts in Dublin and 1 at Kingstown. The cases under their civil jurisdiction are very numerous, the summonses under it reaching 133,322. The decrees made were 50,662, a substantial number, too, if compared with the 77,592 decrees in the County Court.

(b) Besides the increase in decrees in cottier tenancy cases, already referred to, of 1,755, there was an increase of 4,366 in other decrees made; which, upon the number 56,748 in the previous year, shows an increase of 3 per cent.

Attendance of
Magistrates at
Petty Sessions.

(c) The inconvenience to poor suitors from having Petty Sessions postponed for non-attendance of magistrates having come specially under the notice of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant a circular was, in 1879, by his Grace's directions, addressed to the Lieutenant of each county, calling his attention to the statistics of 1878 on this point, with the view of securing a more punctual attendance of existing magistrates; or, when that cannot be secured, with a view to consider the necessity of naming additional magistrates.

(d) The effect of this circular, though issued only in the course of the year, has been very marked in Ulster, where the postponements fell from 146 to 30. In Monaghan the number decreased from 245 to 122, and in Letcher from 226 to 211. In Connaught, where the evil was greatest, reaching 12 per cent. of the days on which the Courts were held, the evil has slightly increased, the postponements in 1879 for non-attendance of magistrates increased from 265 to 275, and this was made the subject of a motion in Parliament for a return by one of the Connaught members.

W. NEILSON HANCOCK.

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a. Effects Summary: The between-Group effect is not D.

⁴ The definition of *variousness* at 18 CFR is cited in the preceding column.

PART III.—*Kanabatta*. Resources of the Waters in Flowers, and in Change of Character of them as they pass from one stage to another.

Page III.—Continued. Resolutions of the Senate in Concurrence, and in Concurrence of Congress and of Texas, on the 6th day of September 1878.

[illegible]

* In the present version of Census returns the population of Dublin, County and City is given as 451,020. By including the population of the Metropolitan Police District (387,552), entered by the Metropolitan Police, we obtain the Special Administrative District counts for Metropolitan Police District.

[†] Extracts of DNA were digested with *Xba*I and *Hind*III and electrophoresed in 1% agarose gels.

PLATE IV.—ANALYSIS—CALCULUS IN CONCRETE AND CALCULUS OF OFFICE USE OF TOWNSHIP FOR 1874. BOOK, BY THE TOWN, 1874. 1874. 1874.

Constant Number of Days When changeable in the Year— namely in the Month of September, 1913	Constant Number of Days When changeable in the Year— namely in the Month of March, 1910	Monthly average of Days When during the Year
761	505	963

Table 7—Continued
 Table 7—Continued of the Cost of the Royal House Consular Year, including all Items of Expenditure which have a direct bearing and relevance to the Charge
 proper for Consular purposes, from (in June) 1870, to (in March) 1870

	1964	1965	1966
Inspector-Office Officers, Salaries and Allowances	1,182.44	1,244.44	1,311.11
Pay Rates Pay and Allowances	103.11	111.11	118.18
Auto, Automobile Ins. Automobiles and a Delivery	1,344.44	1,411.11	1,477.78
Travel and Foreign	2,111.11	2,222.22	2,333.33
Rest of Monthly Income (Furniture, Food, and Gifts)	4,444.44	4,666.67	4,888.89
Furniture and Goods	1,111.11	1,222.22	1,333.33
Miscellaneous	1,111.11	1,222.22	1,333.33
Total	11,344.44	11,911.11	12,477.78

FIGURE TABLE 2.—CRIMINAL CLASSES.—REPORT OF THE SUMMER VISITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EACH DISTRICT IN IRELAND, in the Month of April, 1879, of known DELINQUENTS, OFFENDERS, and RECURRENT PRISONERS at Large, and of the HOUSES THEY FREQUENT.

PROVINCE, COUNTY, TOWNSHIP OF DISTRICT OR BOROUGH	PRISONERS AT LARGE IN DELINQUENT, OFFENDER, AND RECURRENT PRISONERS AT LARGE.												PRISONERS AT LARGE OF EACH PRISON				
	Known Delinquent Prisoners				Recurrent Prisoners				Delinquent Prisoners				Total		Prisoners at Large of Each Prison		Total
	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	
Connaught	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulster	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leinster	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Munster	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Prisoners at Large of Each Prison	Total
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Dist. Prisoners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FOUR TABLE 4.—RETURN OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES (not Deposed of Summary): NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED IN each POLICE DISTRICT (for the 10 years to the Police), the NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED, and the NUMBER OF THE CRIMES AGAINST THEM, IN THE YEAR ended 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

[illegible]

Country, and Country of Birth or of Town, as far as known to the Police, in the Year ended 31st December, 1879, made by the Inspector-General

[illegible]

[illegible]

against Infernal Forces, in such Cases, and Oaths of Utter or of Town, specifying the Oathman, in the Year ended 31st December, 1878, made by the Inspector-General

Months.				Events.												Observations.												OFFENSES FURNISHABLE BY DATES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430</

POLICE TABLE 2.—OFFENSES DETERMINED SUBSTANTIALLY. RATES OF TOTAL OF PERSONS WHO WERE PROSECUTED AGAINST, SEPT. 1964

[illegible]

salute Jetties, for each Class of Decisions, in the Year ended 31st December, 1878, and the Number of the Proceedings, made by Inspectors-General

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "U.S. Census of 1990," Washington, D.C., 1992.

[illegible]

FOURTH TABLE 3.—RETURN OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENCES INTERFERING HUMANITY. District of the Procurator-General, in each Police District, against the Persons whose Cases with DENOTING DENOTED by the Justice, in the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—STATE PRISONS. EXTENT BY CAPITAL PRISON BOARD SHOWING—(1) PRISONERS IN CUSTODY AND
LARGE REVENUE PRISON AT THE END OF 1939, AND THE NUMBER OF ADULTS CONFINED IN LARGE REVENUE
PRISON DURING THE YEAR 1939, WHO WERE ABOVE THE AGE OF 18 YEARS.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—Programs in Smaller, Diverse Prisons (Underalls) at the end of 1979, with the number estimated to each of such Underalls in 1978.

[illegible]

TABLE 1.—HATCH DATE, ROTT, OR STATE TRIMMED

[illegible]

CENTRAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASHES, CONMINGS, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1.—Showing for EACH OFFENSE and CLASS.

[illegible]

CONTAINS the NUMBER of PERSONS for TALLIES for Year 1870, and the RESULT of the PROCEEDINGS—from Returns made by Clerks of the Courts and Clerks of the Peace

[illegible]

INTERNAL PROCEEDINGS—TABLE II—CHITS—ACCOUNT for the Transferred list of March, 1970, of the Seas paid by BEN MURPHY'S TREATMENT for CHITING TRANSDUCERS and AUMENT of CORPS under each HEAD, from DIFFERENT HEADS.

[illegible]

+ Estimated as well as the Owing Income and expenditure items.

11. Assigns the DENVER COMMUNITY COURT, and QUINCY HANCOCK, and for FARMINGTON 11 JAMES HANCOCK, BURGESS, and POLICE COURT, with the STENOGRAPHER, FARMINGTON COMMUNITY COURT, and QUINCY and CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

[illegible]

¹ The Treasury of Cury County retains the number of prospectors and seigniors paid in 1661, and the amount paid in 1691 (see 66, starting to be written to separate them into the tropical heathings).

REformatory SCHOOLS.—3 RETURN showing AGE, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, previous COMMITMENTS, and SOCIAL CONDITION of the BOYS and GIRLS received, under Stat 36 & 37, 1864, into Reformatory Schools during the Year 1879, made by the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

SCHOOLS.	Total.	BORN YOUNG ADMITS.				SUFFERED COMMITMENT OR DETENTION.				PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO AND FROM.				SOCIAL CONDITION OF FAMILIES.									
		Under 10.	10 to 14.	15 to 18.	Over 18.	Under 10.	10 to 14.	15 to 18.	Over 18.	From Reformatory.	From Industrial.	From Prison.	From Other.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Other.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Other.	English.	Irish.
BOYS.																							
Belmont, Dublin	37	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.	110	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GIRLS.																							
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Boys and Girls.	151	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

REformatory SCHOOLS.—3 RETURN showing the NUMBER of BOYS and GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION, COMMITMENT, DETENTION, and RECEIVED in the Year 1879, made by the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

SCHOOLS.	UNDER INSTRUCTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				COMMITTED TO DETENTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				DETENTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				RECEIVED IN THE YEAR.			
	In School.	In Prison.	In Reformatory.	In Industrial.	In School.	In Prison.	In Reformatory.	In Industrial.	In School.	In Prison.	In Reformatory.	In Industrial.	In School.	In Prison.	In Reformatory.	In Industrial.
BOYS.																
Belmont, Dublin	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
GIRLS.																
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clontarf, Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

* There were not so few of the children who were received with the year as were provided with employment.

* Return in month, 1879, on 18th and 19th years was 410 and 410.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—ENTERING during the YEAR under DETENTION, DISCHARGED, RECHARGED, REMOVED, or TRANSFERRED, in the Year 1897,
with the COMET, under Stat. 21 Vic., c. 35. Made by the Inspector of Refractories and Industrial Schools.

[illegible]

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† Since more than one individual often shared the same location, both the number of visits, as well as the number of individuals, were recorded.

² Lloyd Lloyd, 12th December, 1873. Lloyd was 44 years old in 1873.

EXHIBIT A-10: LIST OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES WERE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION BY THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR CONSIDERATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR. The list is divided into two columns: "Individuals Who Were Awarded the Medal of Honor" and "Individuals Who Were Not Awarded the Medal of Honor". The list includes names, service numbers, and dates of death.

[illegible]

Article-3 The Member of these United Dioceses at the end of the Year 1878, and whether Committed by Lord Deane's Writings or by Justice, II The Passage of these or Others Committed or as Diocesan Cases, apparently intended to be Committed, and IV The Member COMMITTED during the Year under each class of authority.

[illegible]

(1) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION.—RETURNS of PROCEEDINGS in the OFFICE of the REGISTRAR, as the Year 1870, made by the Receivers...

[illegible]

* All business is transacted with the consent of the Clerk to the Court as provided by the Judges of the Court, and not in the presence of the Clerk.

(1.) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—CHANCERY DIVISION.—RETURN OF APPEALS FROM COUNTY COURTS TO EQUITY, CIVIL, AND PROBATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE YEAR 1879, by the proper officers under Order XVII., Rule 126, of the General Orders (General) Rules, 1877.

	Number
Number of Appeals filed	8
" " argued before the Lord Chancellor,	7
Judgments affirmed,	6
Judgments partly affirmed,	2
Reversal pending end of year	2

g) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS in the CHANCE and CHANCERY OFFICE for the Year 1879, made up by the Clerk of the Court and Barons.

[illegible]

(3) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—CHAUNCEY DEVIDSON.—LAND JUDGE.—RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS in the EXCHEQUER and AFFIDAVIT OFFICE, for the Term ending 2nd October, 1878, made by the CLERK of RECORDS and AFFIDAVITS.

[illegible]

(5) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—LAWYERS—RETURN OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS in the Testated in Remission, 1879, made by the Treasurer

DESCRIPTION	Total	Right One Dollar or more	Right One Dollar or less	DESCRIPTION	Total	Right One Dollar or more	Right One Dollar or less
Number of Cases pending in Superior of Tribune				Proceedings under Statute and Improvement of Land (amended Jan. 1886) viz. consolidated Fondue of Bonds charging said debt to St. Antonio County; Impact claims; Mortgage of Bonds notes to each of them.			
All consolidated cases, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482,							

(B) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—CHANCERY DIVISION.—LAND JUDGES.—RETURN of FIDUCIARIES in the DEEDS OFFICE, for the Year ended 31 December. *NOTE.* Made by the RECORDS OF DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS	Number	PROCEEDINGS	Number
General Indirect	221	Order to give and Receive other Documents	3 194
Order to give and Receive other Indirect	4,490	Receipts for Goods or other Documents for the Customs	1 495
Receipts of this Indirect	374	Receipts for Goods or other Documents for the Customs	1 495

(11) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.—RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT ON THE FIFTH FLOOR IN THE YEAR 1879, MADE BY THE MASTER OF THE CLERK, THE RECORDER, AND THE CLERK OF THE COURT.

PROCEEDINGS.	Fines.		Orders on the 10th March.		Orders on the 10th March.		Orders on the 10th March.		Orders on the 10th March.	
	No.	Amount paid to Clerk.	No.	Amount paid to Clerk.	No.	Amount paid to Clerk.	No.	Amount paid to Clerk.	No.	Amount paid to Clerk.
<i>Assessed by Clerk of the Court.</i>										
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	1,001		1,001		1,001		1,001		1,001	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	1		1		1		1		1	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	2		2		2		2		2	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	3		3		3		3		3	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	4		4		4		4		4	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	5		5		5		5		5	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	6		6		6		6		6	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	7		7		7		7		7	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	8		8		8		8		8	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	9		9		9		9		9	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	10		10		10		10		10	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	11		11		11		11		11	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	12		12		12		12		12	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	13		13		13		13		13	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	14		14		14		14		14	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	15		15		15		15		15	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	16		16		16		16		16	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	17		17		17		17		17	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	18		18		18		18		18	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	19		19		19		19		19	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	20		20		20		20		20	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	21		21		21		21		21	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	22		22		22		22		22	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	23		23		23		23		23	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	24		24		24		24		24	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	25		25		25		25		25	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	26		26		26		26		26	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	27		27		27		27		27	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	28		28		28		28		28	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	29		29		29		29		29	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	30		30		30		30		30	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	31		31		31		31		31	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	32		32		32		32		32	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	33		33		33		33		33	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	34		34		34		34		34	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	35		35		35		35		35	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	36		36		36		36		36	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	37		37		37		37		37	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	38		38		38		38		38	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	39		39		39		39		39	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	40		40		40		40		40	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	41		41		41		41		41	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	42		42		42		42		42	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	43		43		43		43		43	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	44		44		44		44		44	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	45		45		45		45		45	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	46		46		46		46		46	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	47		47		47		47		47	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	48		48		48		48		48	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	49		49		49		49		49	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	50		50		50		50		50	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	51		51		51		51		51	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	52		52		52		52		52	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	53		53		53		53		53	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	54		54		54		54		54	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	55		55		55		55		55	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	56		56		56		56		56	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	57		57		57		57		57	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	58		58		58		58		58	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	59		59		59		59		59	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	60		60		60		60		60	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	61		61		61		61		61	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	62		62		62		62		62	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	63		63		63		63		63	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	64		64		64		64		64	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	65		65		65		65		65	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	66		66		66		66		66	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	67		67		67		67		67	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	68		68		68		68		68	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	69		69		69		69		69	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	70		70		70		70		70	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	71		71		71		71		71	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	72		72		72		72		72	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	73		73		73		73		73	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	74		74		74		74		74	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	75		75		75		75		75	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	76		76		76		76		76	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	77		77		77		77		77	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	78		78		78		78		78	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	79		79		79		79		79	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	80		80		80		80		80	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	81		81		81		81		81	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	82		82		82		82		82	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	83		83		83		83		83	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	84		84		84		84		84	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	85		85		85		85		85	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	86		86		86		86		86	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	87		87		87		87		87	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	88		88		88		88		88	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	89		89		89		89		89	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	90		90		90		90		90	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	91		91		91		91		91	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	92		92		92		92		92	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	93		93		93		93		93	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	94		94		94		94		94	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	95		95		95		95		95	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	96		96		96		96		96	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	97		97		97		97		97	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	98		98		98		98		98	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	99		99		99		99		99	
Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	100		100		100		100		100	

* Other entries total based on 10.

(14. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, AND EXCHEQUER DIVISIONS—*Services of the Bar and Remuneration of the Various Tiers of the Bar as at the End of the Year 1870, as the Year 1870, made by the Remuneration*

[illegible]

*This is not to be taken as an endorsement by Technetium to consider them

(1A) DUBLIN COUNTY COURT APPEALS.—RETURN OF NUMBERS OF APPEALS entered for hearing before a Bench JUDGE of DISTRICT COURT in the Year 1977, from the Writings of the City, and County Court Judges of the County of Dublin, made by the WRITERS AND THE JUSTICE CLERK IN VOL. C, P. 16, 30, and SOL. 18.6 IN VOL. C, PT. 1, 1977.

APPEALS	TOTAL	JUDGE BROWN				JUDGE DICKINSON				JUDGE HARRIS				JUDGE LAMAR			
		Decided	Dismissed	Set aside	Set aside, on appeal	Decided	Dismissed	Set aside	Set aside, on appeal	Decided	Dismissed	Set aside	Set aside, on appeal	Decided	Dismissed	Set aside	Set aside, on appeal
Decided																	
From Executive City of Dallas, From County Court Judge, County of Dallas.	34	3	3			2	3			1	1			1	4	1	1
Dismissed																	
From Executive City of Dallas, From County Court Judge, County of Dallas.	9	1	1		3	1	1		3	1							
Set aside																	
From Executive City of Dallas From County Court Judge, County of Dallas.																	
Total Number of Appeals entered	33	4	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	2	2	1		1	4	1	1

(16) QUINCY BRUCE, COMMON FILMS AND MICROFILMS DIVISIONS OF THE HIGH COMPTON IN JUNE 1950.—RETURN OF CASH OF MONEY EXPENDITURE provided to Civil War Courts, under No. 10 to 14 Vol. 1, 1950, and 1 and 2, for the year 1950, made by the Department.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER RULE 40 AND 41, Ch. 106	County South		Knox County		Madison		Franklin County		Total
	Before Judge Judge	Before Judge in Rem.	Before Judge Judge	Before Judge in Rem.	Before Judge Judge	Before Judge in Rem.	Before Judge Judge	Before Judge in Rem.	
Number of Applications to enter Cases of Criminal in County Court (see R. 41)	30	20	31	41	41	41	131	114	595
Applications granted, returned,	30	24	24	47	41	41	147	144	555
	4	6	7	2	5	2	21	21	91
Number of Applications to enter cases of Term in County Court (see R. 41)	27	9	24	9	32	34	64	51	181
Applications returned, granted	5	2	5	5	7	10	14	21	54
= giving Security for costs, and withdrawing in Supreme Court,	34	7	20	9	27	24	44	31	171
= failed to give Security, and so recalled,	11	12	11	4	25	11	21	41	111

⁴ The Registrar of the County Board Declared states that the number of these applications are not known.

4. Discussion

(94.) PROCEEDINGS as to ELECTIONS INTENTIONS.—Returns of Elections held in 1879, made by the Masters of the Common Hall, Division of the House, County of Devon.

Position of each Person in charge No. 100	DUTY OR SERVICE IN WHICH THE SERVICE WAS PERFORMED	Basis of Salary		Political Activities	Fishes Hunted	Ordinary Fishes	Cost of Equipment	Comments
		For Services	For Expenses					
		Nil						

(9) FROM COURT OF JUSTICE, MECHUEN DIVISION—REVENUE
GILL—Earnings of Pensions in the year 1979, made by the Masters
of the Division.

PROCEEDINGS	Page
Right—	
Fugitives—	
Records of prisoners arrested,	1
Returning to prison from above individuals,	1
Assessors—	
By Justice in Court,	2
Informations for immediate	2
Dismissal of those tried,	2
Designations—	
Appointments of judges,	3
Various Informations of Justice Clerk,	3
Indemnities of Appointments Clerk,	3
Habeas Corpus—	
A Habeas Corpus,	3
Writs and P. Order Clerk,	3
Order return for release of Clerk Clerk,	3
Return of Appointments Clerk,	3
Order return for Appointments Clerk,	3
Warrants,	3
Arrests—	
Orders of Appointments,	3
Commitments,	3
Appointments of Under Sheriff's return,	3
Warrants of Appointments by Law—	4
Indemnities of Appointments Clerk,	4
Orders and Returns—	
Orders and Returns—	

CH. 5: STATISTICS OF JUDGEMENTS.—Source of Proceedings in the Courts for the Year 2020, made by the Executive of Democracy.

PROCEDURES	England	Scotland
Judgments of Superior Courts entered before 1900	5	164
Judgments of Superior Courts entered since 1900	5,688	39
Reverend	4	
Deacons	7	
Deacons and Elders		
Deacons	665	
Old Kirk Sessions of Free Burghs		
Judgments from Courts in England and Scotland	10	
Total	5,705	193

Deposition of judgments, *et al.* 191 *Equilibrium in identity to French with by Polle*

Quantities of Cases, Bells, Registers Produced on 21 December 1944.	0	Unpublished, Confidential Records.	0
See: do 134 04 00.	0		
See: do 98 04 00.	0		
	0		

Number of Days of Combined Investigation: which the Agency, particularly as to 14 May, is 100, rounded Ten.

4/14

(B) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—LAND JUDGES—RULES OF PROCEDURE in the REQUISITE TITLE OFFICE for the Year ended 1st September 1979, made by the Honorable Council.

	INCOME TAXES PAID BY NONRESIDENTS, 2019				INCOME TAXES BY JUNE, 2020			
	Exempt	Federal income tax deduction (less state or local tax exemption)	Amount of Municipal Bonds Exempt	Wages	Federal income tax deduction (less state or local tax exemption)	Amount of Municipal Bonds Exempt	State or local taxes paid	
Exempt income reported on the Form of 1040	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Amount of income reported by exempt state or local tax	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Amount of income reported by exempt state or local tax	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Sub-total is report of previously reported income	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Exempt income (less state or local tax)	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Exempt income (less state or local tax) included in each application	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Percentage under "Local Deductions Act,"	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Percentage granted by the Court authorizing the issue of Local Deductions, Reported Income, Deductions actually received,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	

(94.) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION—LISTS OF PROCEEDINGS in the Office of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL in the Year ended 31 October, 1878. Issued by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

[illegible]

(46) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - CHANCERY DIVISION - *Return of Testaments to the Office of the Assessor-General for the Year ended 30 October, 1979,*
made by the Assessor-General.

[illegible]

(H.) **RECE COURT OF JUSTICE—STAMPS AND TAXES.—()** A Receipt showing the amount secured in respect of the following descriptions of stamps for the year ended 31st March, 1880, viz. Judgments, Subpoenas, Executions, Returns of Damages, Adversity Court, Bailwicks, and Chancery Field in Lanes, Wickets, or Commons of Stamps and Taxes.

DEPARTMENT		One Month	Three Months	Six Months			
	Expend.	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
1 Fuel and Oil (including Grease)		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10
2 Fuel and Oil (excluding Grease)		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10
3 Lubricating Grease		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10
4 Air and Gasoline		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10
5 Lubricating Grease		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10
6 Grease and Fuel (including Grease)		5,053	10	119	9	4,081	10

01 LETTERS BY ASSOCIATE GENERAL.

Amount of percentage on Laid-out Income in Year 1955—			
Cost.....	254	04	4
Governmental Share per cent. Profit,	20	0	0

(G.) SUPREME COURTS OF APPEAL.—HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL, IRELAND.—RETURN of PROCEEDINGS for the Year 1879, made by the Registrar of the said Court, and by the Clerk of the said Court, in pursuance of an Order of the said Court, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1880.

I. APPROACH FROM DIVISION OF THEIR COURSE OF JOURNIES						
NATURE OF PHOTOGRAPH	EXPOS.	DEVELOPER	QUANTITY OF SOLVENT	EXPOSURE PERIOD	DEVELOPING PERIOD	PRINTING AND FINISHING
1. Approach from Final Sublimation:						
Developing is heating to commencement of print,	20	10	0	4	4	4
but does not heating the print	10	0	0	10	0	0
Wash and dry print followed, drying the print	10	0	10	7	0	7
Chemical treatment of	0	0	1	10	1	0
Developing is heating to end of print,	0	0	0	10	0	0
Developing is washing	0	4	1	5	0	0
2. Approach from Intermediary Division:						
Developing is heating to commencement of print:	10	0	0	0	0	0
but does not heating the print	10	0	0	4	0	0
Wash and dry print,	10	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical treatment of	0	0	1	10	1	0
Developing is heating to end of print,	0	0	0	10	0	0
3. Optical Analysis:						
Developing is heating to commencement of print,	20	0	0	4	4	4
but does not heating the print	10	0	0	10	0	0
Wash and dry print	10	0	0	7	0	7
Other optical treatment of	0	0	1	10	1	0
Developing is washing to end of print	0	4	1	5	0	0

(10.) SUPREME COURTS OF APPEAL.—APPEALS BEFORE HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.—RETURN of the PROCEEDINGS of the JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1878, made by the Secretaries of the Privy Council.

Case	Filed July 6.	Entered by	Next Appraisal Date	How Disposed of
1 Carpenter Electric Transmitters, v. William E. Owen 2	1st October, 1913.	General Order of 27th November 1913	High Court of Admiralty London	Education board
3 Hart, George & Co., v. Enfield, Council, & Co.	14th September, 1912.	General Order, 2nd November, 1912.	High Court of Admiralty, London.	Education board

(gr) SUPPLEMENTARY COUNTS OF APPEAL—HOUSE OF LORDS—RETURN OF APPEALS AND CAUSES IN ERROR FROM IRELAND for the Year 1859, made by the Clerks of the Parliaments.

	Total	Grant of University	Grant of Endowment Committee	Grant of Appeal
Number of Cases presented,	8	—	—	0
Number of Judgments, dispositive Cases returned,	4	—	—	0
Appeal allowed or remitted,	0	—	—	1
	<i>A B C</i>	<i>A B C</i>	<i>A B C</i>	<i>A B C</i>
Total amount of fees,	97 10 0	—	—	—

NR 1 LOCAL CODES OF ADMIRALTY—PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1878. Some Notices sent to the Registrar.

2016年12月31日	Total Number of a Company's Shares or Financials in Foreign Currencies	Assets of Foreign	Fixed Deposits	Assets of Shares	Amount of Subordinate Loans (if any)	Balance Sheets		Income Statement	Balance of Profit
						Total number of Shares	The number of Shares held by the Company		
2. Total	4	4	-	102	33	44	44	4	1
3. Cash	4	4	4	1,117	79	200	200	4	9

(8) EDUCATION OF JUSTICE—PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION—LOCAL PROBATE BUSINESS—TABLE OF PROCEEDINGS before the DISTRICT REGISTRARS in the Year 1878 and of the AMOUNT of PROBATE DUTY received from Estates such as the Executive Committee

[illegible]

U.S. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT - TABLE III - NATURE OF THE CAUSES TRIED ON CIRCUIT, and the Class of Amount, and Year
Amount recovered in the Year 1879, from Returns made by Agents. Hitherto

[illegible]

(b) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT - PART IV - PROCEEDINGS as to TRAVELLERS, and APPEALS from Persons Freed for Non-Attendance at JUDGES and FINAL PRESENTMENTS, from Records made by Clerks of the Courts, in the Year 1879

[illegible]

(%) COUNTY CODES—Table 4.—LAND REVENUE, WASHINGTON in the year 1970, table 4.

[illegible]

the Hospital as the most appropriate, well-suited to the needs

we have no application to register improvements which are granted on land with water.

* Estimated by Chain of Ties

(11) *Time shared for Credit for Tax & State Insurance*

the following is not a year.

(9.) JUDGES.—1. PROCEEDINGS OF JUDGES, COUNTY COURT JUDGES, AND REVISING BARRISTERS in respect of the Preparation, Filing, and Commencement, in 1879, of *Jurats Lists* and *Jurats Books*, from Returns made by the Clerks of the Peace.

[illegible]

^aThere is no special Japan. Both for the Kingdom of Holland

(a) **JUDGES.—2. PROCEEDINGS OF JUDGES** in summary **FEES** in the Year then **Cover 1879-80**, from Returns by the Justices, and, in the case of Judges and Lordship Bishops, by the Clerks of the Peace.

CITY/STATE, COUNTRIES BY WATER AND BORDERS AND BORDERS SEPARATE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE ADJACENT IN PROVINCES	Total Number of Inhabitants in 1900	First Census, 1900, and Successive Years										Second Census, 1910										Third Census, 1920										Fourth Census, 1930									
		First Census, 1900					Second Census, 1910					Third Census, 1920					Fourth Census, 1930					Fifth Census, 1940					Sixth Census, 1950														
		1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940										
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000									
Arizona	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000									
Arkansas	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000									
California	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000									
Colorado	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000									
Connecticut	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000									
Delaware	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000									
District of Columbia	600,000	60																																							

It is the County Maps the Grand Jury is now searching. The Grand Jurors that its records are referred to the third page the top on which he will have the year called out.

_____ CHAPTER 10. NUMBER OF COPIES AND MAGNIFICATIONS BY SPIRIT LIGHTS in the Year 1890

from Eastern made by Current of the Trade

[illegible]

(21) LOCAL CHARTER COUNTIES.—TABLE of FREEDMEN'S LOAN MATTERS CURRENT and COUNTERS of CONSCIENCE in the Year 1879, from Returns made by the

[illegible]

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